G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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t is done. My bowed spirit hath risen amain-Hath flung off her weakness—hath riven her chain.

detect on your brow not a shadow of gloom; On your blue eye and red lip the smile is as bright As when I first basked in its glittering light.

That I calmly look on; a nerve quivereth not And I breathe but a sigh, that a form so divine

Should embody a spirit ignoble as thine.

That down at your altar adoringly bowed-

For whom life had no higher and holier aim,

And its tide swept resistlessly over my soul : The sword of my strength was corroded with rust And the robes of my sanhood were trailed in the dust

hand had lighted.

Who cared not for duty, who recked not of fame

But not thus was the greenness of life to be blighted;

Shall bring, as they shall, my name to your ears If a chaplet of laurel encircle the brow

The impulse that led me to glory was born

That erst flushed for you, but is marble cold now

Caught its first glow and freshness of verdure from you-That in your heartless words, and the smile of your score

From the Chicago Tribune

EXTRAORDINARY FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

s the following exceedingly interesting account

of the capture, by himself and five of his crew,

in a small boat, of an enormous black bear,

which they found swimming across Bay de

and C. Wetmore, Daniel McLennan, John Mc

On Monday last, the 25th instant, while ly-

pint, is over a mile wide, the distance being

The bear was something a quarter of a mile

dle to steer with, by Mr. Payne, who managed

might for the nearest island. He was a powerful

one paw upon the gunwale of the boat, and

ment, the oars were brought into requisition by

the boat. Had he succeeded in getting into

fight. We immediately pursued again, and I

wimmer, and the two oarsmen had no light

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

Столоо, August 30, 1856.

es of the crew are D. M. Payne, mate;

gaze at your beauty, but bend not the knee; Not a pulse stirs within me. I am free! I am free

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Reviel.

journal. "Maud Muller" has won golden opin- few possess. He is also bold and freedomions from thousands, as it has been multiplied loving; enters upon his self-prescribed task nominations, to render his work still more comby the presses of our country and abroad. The with true German heartiness; speaks manfully plete, and secure himself from the charge of by the pressess of our country and abroad. The book is indeed of sterling value, and printed, too, in the neat style of Ticknor & Fields, who seem to love thus to honor the poets, it will, we think, be a favorite with all who love the breathing pictures which, like an artist, White breathing pictures are now mine, and untiful wife; I have told dwelt. With my heart beating high at the thought of rescuing the works of some new thought of rescuing the works of some new thought of rescuing heart to write of 'sin' and 'shame' to me? I shall be a faithful and dutiful wife; I have told dwelt. With my heart beating high at the thought of rescuing heart to write of 'sin' and 'shame' to me? I shall be a faithful and dutiful wife; I have told dwelt. With my heart beating high at the thought of resc

"Then, with a burst of music, touching all The keys of thrufty life—the mill-stream's fall, The engine's pant along its quivering rails, The anvil's ring, the measured beat of finils. Answering the summons of the bells of noon The steamboat's signal, and the dip of oars-Slowly the curtain rose from off a land Fair as God's garden Broad on either hand The golden wheat-fields glimmered in the sun, Smooth highways set with hedge-rows living green With steepled towns through shaded vistas seen The schoolhouse murmuring with its hive-like swarm The brook-bank whitening in the grist-mill's storm, The homely old-time virtues of the North; Like varying strophes of the same sweet hymn

With pious phrase and democratic cant To sell the infant from its mother's breast. And coolly count on shrewdest bargains driven

What moral power within your grasp remains To stay the mischief on Nebraska's plains? High as the tides of generous impulse flow,
As far rolls back the selfish undertow:

"The Pass of the Sierra," which might fitly be Court of Prussia, both at Rome and in Engadded to a future edition of this collection, lent land-form a combined fitness for such an its lustre to brighten the varying aspect of this examination and elucidation of his subject as time-serving Kings and Princes; while here the statistics condensed, and the remarks most ern time. The principal poem, and from which the vol- and there flash out from the narration the rec- judicious; and we doubt not that it will have, ume derives its title, "The Panorama," is a ord of some illustrious martyr to Liberty, who like the earlier work, a wide circulation at boldly draws the curtain aside, and the diverse should be read thoughtfully, and its lessons pictures pass before the view. We quote two laid up to be reflected on. Many of the sentiscenes, which are apt at this time, when the ments are opportune at the present moment, contest is going on between the two principles, in this country, in the great struggle of Lib-

and which we commend to the reflection of our erty among us. Some of these might be quoted friends, and all who are engaged for the weal as apothegms of weight everywhere - such as this: "No development of humanity is so grand as that which takes place where there is "the gorgeous palace and the great globe itself," full security for the moral and legal freedom of into a little street which thence communicates the individual, as well as of society." Or take with the Strand. It has not the air of heredithis longer extract: "For, if all individual tary grandeur and past magnificence; no torchexting the state of liberty can only bring forth wholesome fruits, sedan and coach were wont in olden times to in so far as it is conscientiously regarded and so take up and set down; no high black windows exercised; if conscientiousness, and therefore scowl there in deserted state, through which true morality, can only exist where the holy of the light once flashed from chandelier and mirholies in the conscience—the faith in God, and drille; nor is it aristocratic now. Its principal holies in the conscience—the faith in God, and the will to serve him—is respected, by the absence of every sort of constraint; then, surely, the right use of every other liberty must lie in this fundamental liberty. And what is true of political liberty in general, holds good also in what is called freedom of speech and of the out the theatrical vestments, and, alas! too speak to a picture of a woman in that manner, press, and of the right of free industrial assoed, and sounds strange, in contrast with that which breathes forth from parts of our countries to Blank street, and especially to the book stall summut at the back of it." try where the press is shackled and the mouth on the left-hand side.

> clarion voice for genuine Liberty in every form. We bid it God speed on its mission abroad and satisfied, and upon the point of passing on, among us here. It has been like a bomb shell when, as I turned my head to go, a picture upon thrown into the camp of those seeking to rivet the open door, which had hitherto been out of and spirits of men, and has aroused a discus- self have little or no artistic taste; one or two have been prepared, referring to it, or in reply associations rather than their merits; along to its positions. We may not approve all of with some engravings of Turner's Italian works, to remind me, in the noisome city, of summer its opinions in various particulars; but as a and blue skies. My book of facts, and for its grand outlines and deed, make merry at my utter inability to pick the aim it keeps in view, we are glad to com- out the gems of an exhibition, except for the on which are built up the pretensions of the ly exposed, and the arrogant demands now life, not beautiful, though full of grace; with a made by the Romish church, and with too pitying fondness in her hazel eyes, and an asmuch success in parts of Germany and elsewhere, are set forth and rebuked. The danger asked for, so seemingly proper, is shown, and the true nature and effect of them laid bare, with the power of a scathing severity. Hig advocacy of Protestantism is unequivocal, and of true civil and religious freedom; that the Bible is to be read and interpreted by every one for himself, as God has given to every one was the gruff reply, given like a piece of gov a conscience, and laid upon him the responsi- ernment intelligence, over which he, the official bility of answering for the use he makes of it, had no sort of control. The animal knew I was and does not leave to another-priest, ruler, or hooked, and jerked me quite remorselessly at master-to stand in his place, in the day of final once, instead of playing with me off and on. reckoning. What will be the end of the events fied in spending, as beneath what I felt to be now taking place in Germany and other coun- the true value of the picture. It hangs opposite tries of Europe, no mortal can tell; but if the to me as I write this, and, poor as I am, I have people will ponder well the pages of Bunsen's refused 200 guineas for it. To all my questions

garical Churches in the United States, with notices of

Switzerland, Dr. Baird prepared a work, bearing the title of "Religion in America," which but when we took it down to examine it more was the next year published in Scotland, and closely, he found a world of faults; one hand in the course of two or three years translated was pointed skywards, and the other closed into the French, German, Swedish, and Dutch, dirt decipher; the elbow was too foreshortened and which had a wide circulation in all parts and the fingers out of joint, he said; the draof Europe. Its particular design was to fur pery, with most of the accessories, which wer nish to the people of those countries reliable information as to "the origin, history, econo- The face was, however, without a flaw, and my, action, and influence, of religion in the seemed to me as if that wonderful effort had at this distasteful matter; do your very best, hands, too! I swear to you, my woman's teeth United States." Of course, it embraced some taken the painter's whole attention, and exsubjects and many details that would not have hausted all his skill. The frame was ugly, and readers at home. The author, on his return to this country, in 1844, had the work publish- | er; and I drove off with my prize homeward, | reaches yours; and the blow should be surely ed and circulated here. Since then, as he says, exulting in its possession, and with not a little broken, and the pain abated thereby. I do mother, the fawning friends, the obsequious ser This became necessary, as vast changes had in the mean time taken place in the boundaries and relations of the different portions of the quisite fac country specified. It is a work of great value, amount of valuable statistics and other inform and "1845" for date. It took me time and ation in it, which we can look for, so embodied pains to get that much intelligence, for letters your path, for a certain distance at least, is of your land. I do not vex the dead with vain firmness of my son.' He was reclaimed, and might still have sufficient strength to break this oral vote of any slave State. Yet it is beyond in no other single work. Especially will it and figures had been carefully painted over- whither he points out for you. I know how reproach-I do not blame the living for their never fell. His cure was radical and thorough." meet with another hearty welcome abroad; and and that was all. But three months previous your eyes are fixed upon the prospects it leads lies; for all they thought and spoke of me,

advantages and disadvantages, the doctrines. discipline, and operations, of the various churches, the character of American preaching, revi-

THE MODERN ST. CATHERINE.

A ROMANCE OF A PICTURE. Venture with me, gentle reader, into a portion of the great Metropolis; permit me to lead you through the haunts of the aliens in Leicester Square, past the Panopticon and Mr. Wyld's. often without any vestments at all; and for a which was sold at the sale. He used to do

sisted chiefly of odd back numbers of obscure periodicals, bound up together with the same The whole strain of the volume is a pungent | misplaced economy that actuates him who the paintings, also, with which the interior was hung, were most hideous daubs. I was soon my vision, concentrated at once my whole at crowd surrounding them; but I was certain portrait of a woman a little past the prime of suring smile upon her lips, which seemed to dirty and cobwebbed canvass. It was clearly no work of the old masters, nor any imitation of ed to "clean" it in its off-hand and acedemical style, and every dirty arm that entered the shore and anxious voice most unbecoming in a purchaser, I asked its price. "Twenty-five pounds The money was as far above what I was justiwarning and appeal, we may hope a more salutary result than we have too much reason at The picture was there, he said, to be bought or "let alone"-a very vulgar expression-as I

> from him, was not to sell it within four-andtwenty hours. Putting by the business I had in hand. I he took myself to an accomplished friend, a paintthought it wonderful that such a portrait could have hung there for a day without a purchaser; round some object which we could not for the few enough, was yet unfinished, and the clouds were certainly what he denominated "spongy. the purchase, to the intense disgust of the deal-

of having made an excellent bargain.

municative salesman. A little golden argument persuaded him to give me the address, in Seven Dials, of a certain little Jew, who was a might; after that, it will be time enough to well; and had I told you what I knew of him,

were so adjudged, small would be the meed its author could claim. But if thoughts could be coined into ingots, and the true spirit of a Poet coined in prints. It is now, here was a none such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now, here was a none such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now, here was a none such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now, here was a none such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now, here was a none and once! I had intended and once! I had intended to have left off my sermon, you see, with a most understance in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view, yet coined in prints. It is now in the such a point of view coined into ingots, and the true spirit of a Poet work of this character, relating to the developof Liberty may be the measure of reward, these ment of the influences at work in respect to
in his judgments of any class or denomination tree to which his delicate and sensitive nature, nance I have concealed. Be sure, dearest boy, Write very, very soon. Your anxious and deof Liberty may be the measure of reward, these few pages will not pass unnoticed by any who sympathize with the right, and hate the wrong. It is needless for us to say how high we place Whittier in the rank of American poets. Many of the shorter poems of this shorter poems of this shorter poems of the different Governments on the Continent; ready been greeted by the public first in our ready been greeted by the public first in our columns: and only a few weeks since another,

home and abroad—a greater one indeed, we

deposed:
"Knew Mr. Richard very well indeed; didn't know his surname; didn't know what 'surname' was, himself; liked to see him paint, which he did beautiful, very much; was ery sorry he was dead, because he had prom-

saintly heroine, where better shall we look for her now-a days than by the poor man's side? particularly remembers fetching him it, as Mr.

who perceives "the stranger gentleman is friend of the dead gentleman, and is come to see her righted," or on his own account, I canpictures about the room, small, but unfinished pretty country scene or two, evidently from nature, and a few portraits, apparently from same breath with the "Catherine." A rathe large historical picture, just sketched in the ntention good and evident, but the figures in ifferently drawn, it seemed scarcely possible ittle sketches, all clever, principally of the numorous sort, were scattered here and there The whole convinced me that their author was one who had not given up existence without his profession to gain a livelihood, and that any one of them. That almost had ruined tion, in many things; but there was listless ness, ennui, and despair, in every one. But performance, no "excellent attempt," no 'prenmined to solve. Woman re-examined deetters burnt by Jackey, at Mr. Richard's dethat she had opened, in hopes to find his friends, in order that she might recover her rent and other matters, had the names at the could have them all for a shilling. So I invest that capital, and promise to call again about the pictures; and, rewarding her for her information, and the Jew for his assistance, I return

I had no doubt, in my own mind, of the proriety of examining these letters. It was, I ersuaded myself, with the intention of discovering the friends of this poor artist, and of rendering up to them the effects which would have a value, in their eyes, greater than in those of a stranger, for it could not be but such a man as he must have had friends at one time, if not sympathizers. Besides this, I confess my de sire to discover the original of my "Catherine" passed all bounds.

A small packet of letters it was, that had either been transmitted by hand, or from which the directions and post-marks had been carefully erased-some of them apparently of recent date: but most of them, to judge by the worn-out edges of their foldings and their faded characters, written years ago. They were in no order whatever, and had been taken haphazard, as the woman said, from a heap of others. Here is one yellow with age, and carcely to be deciphered, the oldest surely of all; the handwriting is a woman's, but not re sembling the poet's description—

"As when a field of corn bows all its ears before the but decided and distinct in every letter

must be obeyed, Set yourself steadily to work hausted all his skill. The frame was ugly, and sufficiently unsuitable. When I had paid the money, however, my friend offered me £35 for know one who sorrows yet more deeply, through this source of the source of tion, so pardonable in a Briton, not write to reproach you as forgetting this, vants. I saw the park, the lakes, and even the over him with glaring eyes, and insane with gles grew weaker, and finally ceased, when we ing; thinks the whole white race would be ha I spent two days in the careful and judicious heart to me, and suffer me to bear a portion ard—which the heir delighted in; your kind, cleansing of my prize: every hour I gave to of its every burden. No, Richard, you are that employment, drawing me closely to the exercise that money is not a worthy end and cruel, your scorn of meanness and duplicity give you that key, no matter what violence you rently "playing possum." painter, and in her he had portrayed. In the and climbed a noble height, without increasing stored with wit, and poetry, and romance—so but I will never give you that key! left hand corner of the picture, and at the back your income by a shilling, without elevating

As far rolls back the selfish undertow:

As the rolls rolls and all told toy what I had all its goods turned out upon the pavement, as the word of the subject of the subject of religion, in man, the proper specified bandway the selfish undertow:

As far rolls back the selfish undertow:

As the rolls back the selfish the dall its goods turned out upon the pavement, as the word out upon the pavement, as the roll of the wise good sense as and what he had all its goods turned out upon the pavement, as the prove resolves, hough effectively to the subject of religion, and any roll to the subject on kindred toysead fin my ear, the had all its goods turned out upon the pavement, as the will to the word on the subject of resoluted the subject of religion, and any cult fall told to you that fall all its goods turned out upon the pavement, as the will all the do the subject on kindred topics.

As the rolls and front of the subject on the subject of religion, no man could better shad all its goods turned out upon the pavement, as the will all the do the subject on kindred topics.

As the rolls and front of the subject in a meession, in must be knew on thim self ton the arrow of roker and a bailiff, and kept a shop that had throw yourself upon your father's good sense as and what he dared to speak of in my ear, he

go but a very, very little way towards your maintenance, without considering the cost of pursuing your profession; and as you say, so I fear it is, there is no hope nor possibility of more. Good Heaven! from the delicacy and splendor in which you have been brought up, this will be a bitter change; but since the die is cast, now is the time for up to receive these fine. ised to paint a picture for him, Jackey, which he began, but, being dead, of course could do no more to it." Picture produced, wherein the whave so often spoken of. I have been amasssame masterly hand was recognised here and ing-not saving, dearest Richard, but simply loving banking people do, and it shall be sent to you. in him, and on his part, too, must have deeply With regard to your excursion, I have the high- loved again. Love, "more ideal artist he than under every possible variety of feature, study have given to the "Catharine" its perfected the Great Mother. I don't recommend Wales, grace. Through ard, for worlds. Your hair and eyes alone, all Richard's works are interesting and dear to uite unaided by your dreadful sentiments and me. His picture of the "Near Lake," spoke ather vagabondish occupation, would frighten of in the first letter, has a fine Elizabethan They would not keep me another hour in London estate agents, in the family; 'it's so very genteel,' as the song says; and, O Zeuxis, you know it would never have got the rest. It certainly is from nature same identical time. No; try the English "Beck"—a most spirited renderin lakes; and for a burn—a beck in these parts, Thirlmere stream, known well to me upon the west side of Thirlmere. It is not fre- ments in the papers, containing all she needed comprehends every description of stream see- have also, with small success, made acquain nery. There are chean and cleanly lodgings ance with half the Sir Gilberts in the land, in to be a painting room. I do not recommend done all I could do, without disagreeable pubhistorical efforts; the expense, too, is now be-come a matter of paramount importance. Did thus. The sad recital, thus, sweet Catherin I not weep with you upon the rejection of 'The may haply reach you at last. Patient, pitifu Wilderness?' I have read that these things woman! I fear this hair is gray, and those eyes must happen, and always have happened, to dim, by this time, that glow so gloriously forth the greatest men; but it seems a cruel business. | from thy Richard's canvass! the very spot-the glorious, untrodden solitude, to the stillness'-the very wood of Arden, where of the middle room, a bower of bliss for Londoners to long for in the leafy June. But I

anxiety, for you my only sorrow. I pray do not even despise the advice of 'the white-waistcoated.' He meant it kindly, and help only have been at hand, many thousands at least knows what takes with sight-seers. of drunkards, once apparently reformed, would Write to me. Leave no stone unturned in order | not be filling dishonored graves :

Ever thine. to be blamed, is here adopted. I myself have these sprees, was disgustingly filthy.

"A friend, who knew his habits, r by this time arrived at the belief that "Cathe-

rine" can do nothing wrong. "MY DEAREST, DEAREST BOY: I shall give up ng while; now, whatever you think about it,

however, arraign your father for his opinions; only. They thought I wanted to be mistress

subjects of which he has treated, but all, we trust, will feel that it is a work which, as a book of reference, fills an important place. Dr. Baird has also availed himself of the aid of a number of eminent clergymen of different denominations, to render his work still more complete, and secure himself from the charge of plete, and secure himself from the charge of the aid of a number of eminent elergymen of different denominations, to render his work still more complete the first as you describe him, Richard; it is the worst picture you ever painted; if Sir Gilbert had been a ghoul and an ogre, instead of only a magistrate and a deputy letterant, work to messes; nay, was it not through them, indeed, on the willows, under the chalk-cliff! You have heard, I do not sacrifice myself, I do not sacrifice myself, I do not sac shall be a faithful and dutiful wife: I have told I have sworn to embody a worthier part; rn time.

The woman of the house, a loud, expectant

The woman of the loud of the person, was loquacious enough concerning her late lodger.

"A young man he was, or leastways not an and sadder measure. Years must have intersold for a sovereign! It is enough to make one, for your very sorrows are less dreadful delineation of the contrast our country presents, as under the sway of Freedom or Slavery, especially applied to the Future of Kansas and our other Territories. Under the figure of a paperame exhibited by a showman, he of a paperame exhibited by a showman, he of a paperame exhibited by a showman, he of direction of the contrast our country presents the giant power, and acroau—a greater one indeed, we have a sold for a sovereign! It is enough to make hope, as the facilities for the purpose have indeed, we have a sold for a sovereign! It is enough to make old man; maybe thirty, but he looked forty; always a painting, and drawing, and humming to himself, like; had no name except Mr. Richard, as ever she heard on; nobody that ever asked about him; and 't was twelve had ever asked about him to himself, like; had no name are sold forty; and the disposition to read is growing in the facilities for the purpose have indeed in the contract. The provided in the contract had a sold forty; and the disposition to read is growing and months, come Christmas, since he'd lived there. thy of directing you; but surely, dearest, you I can well imagine; you did not spare him a Didn't think he had any friends but her son might have hinted—you know how slight a hint pimple, nor give him a hair too much, I'll an-Jackey; didn't know what he died of; didn't would have sufficed—something hinted at this swer for it; were it not for the pity of it, I could know anything, except that she was owed a matter of six-and-forty shillings by him, and that she was a poor, lone widow, and couldn't afford to lose it."

Her "son Jackey," a rather pretty, curly-headed boy of eight or ten, was examined, and in the she was a poor, lone widow, and couldn't afford to lose it."

would have sufficed—something hinted at this total change in your fortunes. So you have left your home, cast off or casting off—it matters little now—your worldly but loving father. I fear it was done suddenly, rashly, most undutified total change in your fortunes. So you have left your home, cast off or casting off—it matters little now—your worldly but loving father. I fear it was done suddenly, rashly, most undutified to the way of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of that kind; and without that, little can be done; I saw your little story in the magazine, standing of the same without considering the same without that the same without considering the same without the same without considering the same without that the same without the same

by-there are none equal to that midway truthful painting. I have put many advertise bout, and even a room that may be made hopes of finding where this jewel hides: I have

> Tom Moore's Politics .- The subjoined lively epigram was published in Dublin, at the time that the representation of Limerick wa

offered to Moore: "When Limerick, in idle whim,
Moore as her member lately courted,
'The boys,' for form's sake, asked of him
To state what party he supported.
When thus his answer promptly ran,
(Now give the wit his meed of glory,)
'Fim of no party as a man,
But as a poet neartory'?" But as a poet am-a-tory,"

These clever verses have been attributed to I, who have been so long used to fight my way, and put my feelings out of sight, am no worse M. P. for Clonmel.

The following striking temperance story we a divine one. Your works have ever been a find afloat in our exchanges. There is many comfort to my heart, drawing tears to refresh a man with as strong an appetite for rum a it from the pleasant springs of memory. Do this man, but who is not so fortunate as to have not, do not, dearest boy, take this rejection so the Maine law so summarily and firmly admin istered at the right time.

to be reconciled to your father; sacrifice pride, inclination—affection for me even, dearest, or drink in society, nor habitually at home, had a rather the expression of it—give up all save room in his mansion in which, as often as three truth and the mission which I doubt of even or four times a year, he would gorge himself A very long interval, by both external and rum coming on, he would lock himself up in inward evidence, must have now intervened; that room until 'the scale' was finished. The a strange resolution, to be wondered at, if not appearance of this room, at the close of one of him a blow upon the skull that shivered the

ted with him, but was told that reform was impossible, so irresistible was his craving for rum my situation at once. I have-I think I told at certain times. His friend begged him to been sick and tired of this sort of life this try. His two sons (fifteen and seventeen years of age) earnestly pressed the appeal. At last I do not consider myself either too old or too the man consented to try, and drawing from once, forced him to relinquish his hold upon ugly to marry; and marry I shall, and that his pocket a key, said to his elder son: Here We women are, as you know, fickle is the key to the liquor-closet; will you take it, the boat, we must have retreated into the ele- is elected. to a proverb; and I begin to think better and and promise me, on no condition, and for no ment he had left, or fared worse. He now more kindly of Sir Gilbert than formerly. I violence with which I may threaten you, to give sought safety again in flight towards the island, lessly your votes, which shall this autumn deflatter myself I have long ago dispelled your it up when I demand it?' The boy, knowing which we had considerably neared during the cide between Liberty and Despotism. suspicions about the worthy knight, and that how furious his father was on these occasions. Hunger! declined the trust. The father then asked the younger son (a boy of uncommon nerve) the and, as we came up, gave him another thrust in brought to this! Threatened by rude, uncivil same question, and he promptly replied, 'I will.' the neck, and then seized him by the long hair a long letter to the New York Daily Times, fro "For a few weeks, things went on smoothly; but one day the father came home at an unu-

set, but was refused firmly. The re- upon the bottom. fusal maddened him, and, seizing some weapon, he sprang at his son. For a moment he stood | nail taking a chip out of the plank. but that you should open still more your great little pony which the heir-my starving Rich. rage, but the young hero never quailed. Fix- supposed him dead, and hauled him into the pier and better without it; and thus speaks said: 'Father, I promised you that I would not | perceived that Bruin was not dead, but appa-You may have advanced a great way, ty; the opening mind, so naturally rich, so might threaten; and now you may kill me, securing his hind feet as well as we could to the be done with ease, if mobs were out of the way of sordid things! More the weapon dropped from the man's hand, and, of small, half-rotten hemp rope that happened mobs. A few brave hearts could do the worl your 'position' by a hairbreadth. Do not, than a mother did I love you, yet as a mother as he himself expressed it, 'The appetite for to be in it; but as the animal began to arouse, anywhere. But, misrepresented as Fremont has liquor seemed to abandon me, before the noble we were not without apprehensions that he been, I will not say that he could get the elect

Sell your cloth homestead undernessed unde

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

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For the National Era. with one of them an incredible distance, made a pass at one of the men, just grazing his clothes RESOLUTION. with his claws. Mr. Payne took an ax handed down from the Geneva, and, getting behind him, gave him a blow on the head, that completely smashed in his skull. We then pulled to the BY GAIL HAMILTON.

37 & 12 Ac

Adriatic with our prize, proud enough, you may be sure, of the feat we had performed in taking him.

All this did not occupy over twenty minutes, and no one on board the brig mistrusted what we were about until we came alongside with the Yet the rose on your cheek hath lost none of its bloom bear. The blow on his skull did not kill him although it knocked him down, and rendere him harmless. So tenacious was he of life, that he did not die till his jugular artery had been

cut some ten minutes, and he had lost som gallons of blood. We had no means of weigh ing him, but he was variously estimated by thos who saw him, and who pretended to be judges at from three hundred and fifty to five hundr As he hung up dressed, his carcass measur from the gambrels to the tip of the nose, a little over seven feet. One of his arms with the hide measured, stretched out to dry, six fe Your own hand quenched the flame which that sam

houlder weighed thirty-seven pounds. Hi seven inches across the shoulders between the paws, and four feet eight inches across the celly. A French pioneer says he is the larges bear of the kind he ever saw, and the first kille by the whites in that region. I heard, however from another source, that some years since one was attacked in the water in that vicinity, drove the attacking party out of the boat, to which he betook himself, and was shot while quietly en joying the possession of his prize, by some hunters, who happened to be near by, and came in another boat to the rescue of the drowning

EUROPEAN DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESI-DENTIAL ELECTION.

Sтоскноим, Aug. 11, 1856. Is it known in America how anxiously the coming Presidential election is watched in Europe? Everywhere people ask you about the

Within a few days, a Professor in the Upsula ession in Sweden, and known to many of our lawyers at home—said to me. "Europe look m your election as the most important event for Freedom in this last quarter of a century. If Mr. Fremont is defeated, it seems here as if Slavery would triumph forever in your Republic; then our Liberals must give up all hope from the West. * * * I confess, sir, if the Republican party is defeated, many among us will despair of the continuance of your Union

as a free Government.' At the request of my crew, I have written the This gentleman is remarkably well informed bllowing account of an encounter with a bear. on American affairs, but so I find many ever in the remote parts of these countries. The papers are full of articles on our internal poli Lennan, and George Settard, seamen, all of tics and our dangers. An editor of Gottenburg whom participated in the rare and exciting said to me lately: "You know how anxious!" we watch your affairs. Every outbreak and trouble with you-such as these outrages in ing at anchor, with the schooner Adriatic, at the head of that beautiful land-locked harbor, Petit and Princes against us. They argue that the Bay de Noque, an arm of Green Bay, projecting from its northern extremity some fifteen ure—and if your free North is beaten this elec niles into the land toward Lake Superior, my tion, we shall be obliged to own that to a de

attention was called by one of the crew to a gree it has—your Confederation then will most-large black animal on White Fish Point, which, ly represent Slavery." on examination with a glass, proved to be a very large black bear, just taking to the water, Northern people—that strictly, even if the brutalities were mostly the fruits of a system of

some little time, as a spar, with sail attached, had to be unshipped. Before this could be He said, further, that it is only within a few done, the bear had reached nearly half the dis- months that people in Europe had really begun board, which was used to steer with, instead of then clearly understood the object. a rudder or fifth oar, of which we were minus. mostly to Michigan, and had suffered much from

The wind was blowing very strongly from the the climate and other causes. He had so often northward, being about abeam for the bear, and | regretted it. "Every man of them, sir, would have stood directly ahead for us. In our haste, we took no weapons but an old dull ax and a common by your free party, with body and vote. A Swede cannot even understand how it is poss we had taken some hand-spikes, and one or two | ble to hold a slave! You may not know th more knives, similar to the one we took, but | we were the first country in Europe to abolish

rom us when we started. The men were all intelligent people here. The fact is, that the ood oarsmen, and we soon overhauled Bruin. knowledge of American affairs has increased Just before reaching him, two of the oars were | immensely within the last five years. Even the

peasants understand the fearful question we have to settle, and know something of the strugthe boat very adroitly in the sinuous chase | gle which is going on. I believe, as so many have said to me, that

One of the crew taking the ax, and myself the knife, we stationed ourselves this election is regarded by intelligent men in forward, ready for the attack. The bear swam | Europe, as the most important event since the from us as we approached, and Wetmore, who inflicting a deep wound in the neck, at the same meeting in death-struggle; and a contest on ouch the spine or any important blood-vessel, and the wound had no other immediate effect than to enrage him. He turned towards the thing must fail"-one hears so often. It seem boat a moment, showed a set of tusks that would have done honor to a wild boar, and gave a Europe were breath eep growl, more like that of a lion than any perate war, to watch the even grander struggl boat at this time, but struck out with all his of Liberty, for ages to come, was at dangerous

ask to head him off. As we came up with ers. Such as those above are especially shared him again, he eluded the second blow aimed at by the Democrats of Germany. How disgracehim with the ax, and it was lost overboard, ful that the Democratic emigrants in America

which left us with no weapon but the knife. As we came up with him the third time, I gave on each side of the spine, sending the blade in But I do say, it is a shame and stain on the up to the hilt. He now turned upon us, and noble fame of Germany, that so many of her attacked the boat, growling with terrific fierce | sons in this approaching election in America ness. As he came up, I gave him several thrusts will support the cause of a bloody and unprin

with his powerful jaws, one concussion of which It must be, with many, sheer ignorance. The would no doubt have broken or taken off my arm. Striking the bow, the blade of the knife Your Republican Committees should strain bent nearly double, rendering it useless for the every nerve to set this matter right. The Ge time. I then seized the pine paddle, and gave mans of Pennsylvania may turn the election paddle in pieces, but which seemed to have no effect whatever upon the bear. He now got picion of wire-pulling or office hunting seized it with his teeth. At this critical mo- to stump Pennsylvania?

blows from them, coming down upon him at that these Republican ideas may not at all have penetrated the heavy German farmers and labor The oppressed of distant lands watch breath-

upon his rump. The velocity of the boat brought | Atalanta, Georgia, emphatically endorsing th

of every section, and of a system of rational politics."-Philadelphia North American

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1856. Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

THE ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN-FURTHER

EXTENSION OF TIME.

months, embracing the most interesting part of from beginning to end purely sectional, and the canvass, and the returns of the vote in No- anti-national? vember, will be furnished to subscribers, singly many names as possible? It is just as important to circulate papers as it is documents.

absence from Washington recently. perfectly immaterial whether Henry Clay or Thomas Jefferson would sanction the Republican platform, so long as it is true and sufficient for the exigency.

THE WHIG CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE-THE CASE STATED.

A Convention, styling itself "National Whig," assembled at Baltimore last Wednesday week. It was composed chiefly of Straight Whigs, who have made up their minds, by direct or indirect political action, to elect Buchanan, and of Know Nothings. The presence of such men as Lunt of Massachusetts. Hunt and Granger of New York, and Exof organization were duly attended to; speeches were made; resolutions were adopted; there there was any quantity of talk about nationality, geographical parties, the Union, and Millard Fillmore; the requisite enthusiasm was manifested, and, at last, on the second day, having done their work, and given one another the fraternal hug, the delegates adjourned.

To treat this as a Whig National Convention, would be to practice deception upon the public. some of them, as Fillmore Know Nothings; a few, as Straight Whigs, still fewer, as supporters of Buchanan. In the South, the great majority have either joined the Know Nothing Order, or are acting in concert with it, as the main instrumentality of opposition in that section to the Democracy, while the rest have gone over to Buchanan.

It is easy, then, to understand what was the composition of the Convention at Baltimorea few Straight Whigs, a few secret supporters of Buchauan, the majority, Know Nothings. ate the Whig organization, but to give aid and

came here. [Applause.] And the purpose for Territories. which the present Convention came here was to persuade the people to take Millard Fill-Like the man who when asked if h would take this woman to be his wedded wife he replied, he 'came a purpose.' [Laughter] and applause.] If they did not do what the people who sent them here expected of them, why they would disappoint them, and the delegates had better not, perhaps, return home

"Gov. Graham then proceeded to say that the matter having been prematurely pressed upon him, he would speak of the claims and bilities of Mr. Fillmore. He complimented in gentleman, and said that he left the Govern ment in a manner highly satisfactory to his countrymen. As a Southerner, he would say party of men. Fillmore did justice to them—to the North and

West he also did equal justice—he did his duty Fremont was sectional, Fillmore alone was

" Resolved. That all who revere the Consti tution and love the Union, must look with alarm at the attitude assumed by two of the great parties in the field in the present Presidential canteen Northern States of the Union-the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; and that the success of either of those factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin.

" Resolved, That the only remedy for evils so appalling is the support of a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now as rayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard. We congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in Millard Fillmore, of the State of New

ferring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its faithful friend of the Constitution and the Union; eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness; for his justice and moderation in our enlightened Government; for his devotion to is it, when Mr. Atchison puts him flexibility in executing all laws passed under its authority; but beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendent merit of

war is raging, and the Union in peril, and to slaveholding members of the United States proclaim our earnest conviction that the restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidential Senate. chair will furnish the best, if not the only means

"Resolved, That we cordially approve the on, of Tennomination of Andrew J. Donele nessee, for the office of Vice President, regard-

any man or any class of men. It will have for its object the introduction among our citizens of fraternal feelings towards their fellow-citizens of fraternal feelings towards the fraternal feeling

nated? By a sectional Convention, the free or we have misjudged the People. State delegates having rejected him. By WASHINGTON, D. C. State delegates having rejected nim. By whom is he supported? The Know Nothings of the South, chiefly, the great body of Northern Know Nothings having gone over to Fremont. What does he represent, in addition to the proscriptive tenets of his Order? The Fugitive Slave Bill, antagonism to the Wilmot Proviso, acquiescence in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the policy of enforcing what is called the laws of Kansas, out of which have sprung fratricidal war. Is this system of acts and The Era for the campaign, from the first of policy national? Was it instituted to promote September to the first of January, a period of four or secure any national interest? Is it not

Mr. Fillmore is in all points just as sectional or in clubs, at fifty cents a copy. Will our a candidate as James Buchanan, whether we friends see that the offer be made public in regard the Party that nominated and now suptheir several neighborhoods, and send us as ports him, or the Principles and Party he rep-

But he is put forth, as the representative, par excellence, of Union. This Union has nothing We notice that in a resolution passed to apprehend except from the extension of at a Convention of Garrison Abolitionists at the Slavery and the growth of the Slave Power. West, it is said that Dr. Bailey had declared, in Arrest these evils, and the Union is perpetual, the Era of August 1st, that "the Republican | What Interest predominated all through the platform is the Henry Clay platform." Such Administration of Millard Fillmore? The a declaration was never made by us. It may slaveholding. It was that which passed a Fuhave appeared from another pen, during our gitive Slave Act, revolting to justice and humanity, and exasperating to the People of the We are not in the habit of bolstering up free States. It was that which dishonored the platforms or parties with great names. It is Anti-Slavery-Extension policy of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, and initiated in the Compro mises the pest of Squatter Sovereignty in the place of the Wilmot Proviso. It was that which lay open to the invasion of Slavery Utah and New Mexico, and furnished to Messrs. Douglas and Atchison the pretext for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And yet we are now to believe that the man who acted as the instrument of a sectional and anti Union Interest in all this mischievous line of policy, is the only national Union candidate

for the Presidency! What does this Union candidate propose as remedy for the civil war in Kansas? Has anybody heard him say? He has denounced Governor Trimble of Ohio, showed the kind Black Republicanism—he has even proclaimed of Northern Whiggery represented. The forms a Dissolution of the Union, as the inevitable result of the election of Fremont. But what are his opinions about Kansas? What does he think of its so-called laws, which have driven the people to arms in defence of their constitutional rights? Ought they to be repealed or perpetuated? Ought the authority of the bogus Legislature to be recognised-its acts to be enforced? Ought ruffians from Missouri to burn and kill, and so maintain order and law, while actual settlers, taking up arms to defend It is notorious that the Whig party has ceased themselves, are indicted and incarcerated as to exist. The great majority of its voters in guilty of treason? What says Mr. Fillmore? the North and West are acting as Republicans; Nothing. What say his friends? Hear Edward Bates, of Missouri, a member of the Convention, hitherto deemed a liberal, moderate

> "The President, Mr. Bates, before putting the question, spoke some time. He said he had not been in political life for eight-and-twenty years, and he was astonished at being called upon to preside over this Convention. He was a man who asked for nothing in the line or power of Whigs to give.

"He did not place much faith in newspaper statements, for he believed there was a system atic system of perversion of facts relative to the of Buchanan, the majority, Know Nothings.

The Convention met, not to revive or perpetula affairs occurring on the Missouri frontier, and he believed the whole thing had been got up cause of all the difficulties which had arisen in the country. Nobody, down to the time of the "But he knew the purpose for which he asked for a change in the policy relative to the

> "Mr. Douglas was not the originator of that bill-Mr. Atchison was the author of it. It was deemed necessary to secure his [Mr. Atchison's] e-election. It was done by Mr. Douglas, as an ectioneering scheme for the Presidency, but coil was greater than the onset.

The speaker denied that there was anythin the Compromise acts of 1850 that prohibited of Utah and New Mexico, provided that the should be admitted as States, with or without

the highest manner the Administration of that | Slavery in the Territories. The Whig party he claimed to be the party of law, in contradistingion from the Democratic party, which was the The Territories, he said, were dependent property-to be governed, and must be govern-

In this Government, we had no king but the law; and he called no man a Whig, who had not reverence for the Constitution and the law, and was not willing to enforce it, whether he voted for it or not. [Applause.] be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in vention to give his views of the difficulties now lating, within this Territory, any book, paper existing in Kansas, Mr. Bates did so at some He said the affairs there were very much like the game of brag, each party looking

at the other very ferocious, but each hoping that the other would run away. Sometimes, however, the parties came too never was a time in Kansas, when an ordinary firm and determined man could not have main tion that they had only marked out their taskthey had not begun to do it. And when they went home, they must actively and energetica a Whig. Let this Convention go home and deserve success-that was what they could do. "When he closed, three cheers were proposed

past 4 o'clock, adjourned sine die.'

candidate, we look to him as a well-tried and eral supporters of Mr. Fillmore, living almost ment, well becoming the head of a great and ing purposes, do they? It is a game of brag, the Constitution in its true spirit, and his in- head of an army of a thousand men, proclaiming their purrpose to exterminate the Abolibeing the representative of neither of the two in Missouri against Free State immigration! sectional parties now struggling for political | And what laws, Mr. Bates, are to be enforced? any subordinate questions of administration in | interfered with, a bogus Legislature instituted exercising the constitutional powers of the by fraud and violence, and acts passed, whose Government it is enough to know that civil atrocity has even been acknowledged by the under any law in force within this Territory

space on this so-called Whig Convention. We Nothing Council, and thereby gave sanction to relation to Kansas and Slavery, and those who an Order, founded on a pledge of proscription ity of intelligent men, no matter what their against men of foreign birth and of a certain notions on other questions, are taking open nation of a pure Know Nothing Convention, Buchanan or Fremont; for Douglas and Atchand in his letter of acceptance recognised its ison, or against them; for Free Kansas, or such convict secure, and prevent his escape proscriptive platform. This Whig National against it; for the perpetuation of the Slave on may disclaim as much as it pleases Power, or for its overthrow. They want no any reference to these facts, in endorsing their other issue; they want no candidate who is

But it is claimed that he is the only national mont are for Free Kansas. Votes for Fillmore candidate. Why? By whom was he nomi- are wasted, or worse. So the People will judge,

> Judged of by Southern and Administration Senators-Upheld by the Administration-To be

enforced by Governor Geary. We cannot too often spread before the public the devilish slave code of Kansas. This week we reprint it, accompanied by the opinions of Southern Senators, and of Senators supporting

"An Act to punish offences against Slave Property. "SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, that every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or nsurrection of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffer death.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid and assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves. free negroes, or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebel

lion or insurrection, shall suffer death.
"Sec. 3. If any free person shall, by SPEAK. ING, WRITING, or PRINTING, advise, persuade, or induce any slaves to rebel or conspir against any citizen of this Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish, or circulate, or ause to be brought into, printed, written, pub lished, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing, or circulating, in this Territory, any ook, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular for the purpose of exciting insurrection on the part of the slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, against the citizens of the Territory, or any part f them, such persons shall be guilty of felon

"SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy or carry away out of this Territory, any slaves elonging to another, with the intent to depriv the owner thereof of the services of such slave. or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for

not less than ten years. "SEC. 5. If any person aids or assists in enti cing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave benging to another, WITH INTENT TO PRO-CURE OR EFFECT THE FREEDOM OF SUCH SLAVE, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten

"SEC. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away, out of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another WITH INTENT TO PROCURE OR EF FEOT THE FREEDOM OF SUCH SLAVE or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such SLAVE, into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed, or carried away out of the Territory; and such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory, into or through which such SLAVE shall have been brought by such person; and on conviction thereof, the person offending shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for

not not less than ten years.
"SEC. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade, or induce any SLAVE to escape from the serice of his master or owner in this Territory, or shall aid or assist any SLAVE escaping fr the service of his master or owner, or shall assist, harbor, or conceal any SLAVE who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, AND PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR FOR NOT LESS THAN

"SEC. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal, any SLAVE who has escaped from the service of his master or owner in another State or Territory, such master or owner in this Territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer ter or owner, or shall rescue such SLAVE whe in enstedy of any officer or other person, or shall to escape from the custody of any officer or other person who may have such SLAVE in custody, whether such SLAVE has escaped from ritory or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending SHALL BE GUILTY OF FELONY, AND PUNISHED BY IMPRIS-

TERM NOT LESS THAN TWO YEARS. "SEC. 10. If any marshal, sheriff, or consta when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest and capture of any slav that may have escaped from the service of hi master or owner, whether such SLAVE shall ave escaped from his master or owner in this officer shall be fined in a sum of not less the one hundred nor more than five hundred dol-

"SEC. 11. If any person print, write, in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circu taining any STATEMENT, ARGUMENT a DISAFFECTION among the SLAVES i this Territory, or to induce such SLAVES to escape from the service of their masters, or TY OF FELONY, AND BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR FOR A TERM NOT LESS THAN FIVE

"SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, prin publish, write, circulate, or cause to be written printed, published, or circulated, in this Terri ory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of such persons to hold slaves in this Territory, uch person shall be deemed guilty of felong and punished by imprisonment at hard labe for a term not less than two years.

"SEC. 13. No person who is conscientional NOT ADMIT THE RIGHT TO HOLD SLAVES IN THIS TERRITORY, SHALL SIT AS A JUROR on the trial of any prosecu tion for the violation of any of the sections of

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 15th day of September, A. D. " Signed, J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House; Attest: J. M. Lyle, Clerk. Thomas Johnson, President of the Council; Attest: J.

A. Halderman, Clerk." THE CHAIN AND RALL The second section of chapter 22, entitled 'An Act providing a System of Confinement

and Hard Labor," is as follows: "SEC. 2. Every person who may be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction ishment by confinement and hard labor. shall be deemed a convict, and shall immediate y, under the charge of the keeper of such ja or public prison, or under the charge of such person as the keeper of such jail or public prisirst section of this act specified; and such keeper or other person, having charge of such convict shall cause such convict, while engaged at such in length, of not less than four-sixteenths no more than three-eighths of an inch links, with round ball of iron, of not less than four nor more shall be securely fastened to the ankle of such convict, with a strong lock and key; and such seeper or other person, having charge of such onvict, may, if necessary, confine such convict, or other means in his discretion, so as to keep

If a man is wronged under this code, he has redress through the Courts, it is said. This is cold-blooded mockery. Judge Lecompte is of which enacted the code, and the following test oaths take away all chance of justice from Free

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. " An Act concerning Attorneys at Law," Chapter 11, provides as follows:

"SEC. 1. No person shall practice as an attorney or counsellor at law, or solicitor in chancery, in any court of record, unless he be a free white male, and obtain a license from the supreme court, or district court, or some one of the judges thereof, in vacation. "SEC. 3. Every person obtaining a licens

shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support and sustain the provisions of an act entled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' and the provisions of an act commonly known as the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' and faithfully to demean himself in his practice to the best of his knowledge and A certificate of such oath shall be endorsed on the license.

"SEC. 5. If any person shall practice law n any court of record, without being licensed, sworn, and enrolled, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court, and punished as in other cases of contempt.'

This is not a dead letter. As will be seen by a report in another column of the proceedings of the trial of the Free State prisoners by Judge Lecompte, one of their counsel was ruled out of Court by the Judge, because he could not submit to this degradation.

But, to insure the conviction of Free State nen, the juries are always to be composed of Pro-Slavery men. WHO MAY NOT BE JURORS.

"SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to the holding slaves, or who does not dmit the right to hold slaves in this Territo y, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold any person in slavery is involved, nor in any cause in which any injury done to or committed by any slave is in issue, nor in any criminal proceeding for the violation of any law enacted for the protection of slave property, and for the punishment of crimes

"Justice from the courts," eh? And then, to perpetuate the Ruffian rule, the right of suffrage is restricted, and another test oath prescribed, intended to disfranchise the Free State settlers:

ommitted against the right to such property.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The twelfth section of Chapter 66, entitled An Act to regulate Elections," is as follows: "SEC. 12. Every person possessing the qualification of a voter, as herein above prescribed, and who shall have resided in this Territory thirty days prior to the election at which he may offer himself as a candidate, shall be eligible as a Delegate to the House of Represent atives of the United States, to either branch of the Legislative Assembly, and to all other offices in this Territory not otherwise especiall provided for. Provided, however, That each nember of the Legislative Assembly, and every officer elected or appointed to office under the laws of this Territory, shall, in addition to the oath or affirmation specially provided to be taken by such officer, take an oath or affirmaion to support the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting the fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masers," approved February 12, 1793; and of an act to amend and supplementary to said last-mentioned act, approved September 18, 1850, and of an act entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," ap-

The first section of Chapter 117, entitled An Act regulating oaths, and prescribing the that Legislature. I include in this denunc

form of oaths of office," is as follows: "SEC. 1. All officers elected or appointe under any existing or subsequently-enacted laws of this Territory, shall take and subscribthe following oath of office: "I, ———, de solemnly swear, upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I will support and sustain the provisions of an act entiled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nelaw of the United States, commonly known as the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' and faithfully and impartially, and to the best of my ability, demean myself in the discharge of my duties in the office of ----; so help me God."

This atrocious code, which inflicts upon the Territory, to use the language of the Baltimore prevails even in Austria and Russia," is sought to be enforced by the arm of Federal Power;

or shot down as insurrectionists and traitors. Let us have the judgment of Senators from the South, and Senators supporting the Administration, on these infamous acts.

In Senate, August 26th, Mr. Weller, of California, having introduced a bill designed to abogate these acts, said;

"I know very well that no prosecutions have taken place under those laws, nor has an atthey are so infamous in their character, that ! am unwilling they should stand upon the stat ute-book of any of the Territories of this Union. I believe they violate not only the organic law but the Constitution of the United States. am anxious, therefore, to do all in my power o wipe them out. This proposition has already Senate. It is true, the House of Represents tives take shelter under other provisions of the oill. I do not wish that it shall be within the inforce a single one of those laws which are abrogated by the provisions of this bill."

He was mistaken in assuming that no attempt had been made to enforce the laws. The test oaths are of course in operation all the time, and we should like to know why the Anti-Slavery presses were indicted and destroyed, and Anti-

"There are certain of the laws of Kansas which are unquestionably, in themselves, shocking to the moral sense. There are certain of the laws of Kansas that invade natural right."

MR. WELLER, AGAIN:

"Sir, these laws violate the Constitutionsome of them its letter, and others its spirit. Is et freedom of speech guarantied by the Federal Constitution to all the people of America? and is there not a law in the Territory of Kar sas which comes directly in conflict with that provision of the Constitution, and declares that the people there shall not be allowed to discuss a particular question, upon which, ere long, they must be called to decide? You have conceded, by the terms of the organic act, to the people f Kansas the exclusive right of determining for themselves what character shall be given to their domestic institutions: vet, under that law organizing the Territory, you have a legislative ct prohibiting the discussion of the question apon which they alone can decide. I say, and I repeat, that such a law is an infamous law, This may be in bad taste, according to the notions of my friend from Virginia, but I choose to repeat, that it is the most atracious act tha ever found its way upon the statute-book of any free people, in any age of the world; and hoose to say so here. Yes, sir, I say it here. the Constitution of the United States—laws denying the freedom of speech—I do not propose to wait for the judgment of your judicial tribunals. The Senator from Virginia tells me that it is a judicial question, and when passed upon by the courts of the United States, he will acquiesce in the decision.

victions of my judgment, I find an act clearly unconstitutional. I will wipe it from the statute book, without waiting to hear the judgment of

travene the Constitution that you and I have sworn to support."

A code which can provoke a Pro-Slavery man, one mind and heart with the bogus Legislature like Mr. Weller, to such severity of denunciation, must be indeed hateful. MR. BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

"I have heard many of the Kansas laws hinted at; I have read some of them; and I am asked, as a legislator, whether, on my respon bility, I would approve them. I would say no.' MR. BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI-(Democrat

tend to say that I approve of the laws as they stand. I do not approve of them. What I contend for is simply that that is none of my business. The people of Kansas have passed those If any portion of the citizens there are same remedy which you and I, if we had gone to the Territory, would have had, if laws had been passed obnoxious to us. They have their right to appeal to the Supreme Court; and if that right is not amply secured by the present legislation of the country, I am ready to secure it in the amplest manner possible." GENERAL CASS:

Even the father of Squatter Sovereignty claimed a right in Congress to abrogate the laws; and in the mean time, as you value the

"I believe that the people of the Territory of Kansas have the right to exercise their domestic privileges, if I may so term them, for themselves, and you have no right to interfere; but I believe that if the Congress of the United States pass a law, they have the same right to see that that law is faithfully executed which they had to pass it. Whether you derive your power from one clause of the Constitution or another, to establish a Territorial Government, you have the same right to take care that that overnment is faithfully executed. Then, if the Territorial Legislature pass laws which are in the very face of the Constitution, and in the face of your organic act, it is my opinion that The thirteenth section of Chapter 92, enti-Congress has a right to correct their error." tled "An Act concerning Jurors," is as fol-

August 27th, the Army bill coming up, Mr. | sas and my country.' Bell, of Tennessee, took occasion to denounce the Kansas code.

MR, BELL, OF TENNESSEE-(Whig:) or whatever other result may happen, it becomes the Senate, it becomes the Congress of the United States, it becomes the Government of the United States, whatever may be their views as to collateral points of doctrine, or of to do justice to these people, and repeal those laws that all admit to be obnoxious, and in riolation of the principles of the Constitution. Fiat justitia ruat calum, though a trite saying, is pertinent and appropriate here, and I do not hestitate to express it. That is all I propose to say now, because I do not wish to tres-

pass upon the patience of the Senate.' MR. CLAYTON, OF DELAWARE-(Whig:) Now, sir, let me allude to that subject, which is the great cause of all this discord be tween the two Houses. The unjust, iniquitous, ressive, and infamous laws enacted by the Kansas Legislature, as it is called, ought to be repealed before we adjourn; and I concur with he member from Tennessee, that the responsi bility, if either the Senate or the House of Representives shall refuse to repeal these laws, will justly rest on the heads of the men who refuse to do justice. What are these laws? One of them sends a man to hard labor for not less than two years for daring to discuss the question whether Slavery exists, or does not exist, in Kansas: not less than two years—it may fifty; and if a man could live as old as Methuselah, it might be over nine hundred years. That act prohibits all freedom of discussion Kansas, on the great subject directly referred to the exclusive decision of the people in that Territory; strikes down the liberty of the press, too: and is an act egregiously tyrannical as ever was attempted by any of the Stuarts, Tudors, or Plantagenets, of England; and this Senate persists in declaring that we are not to repeal that!

"Sir, let us tender to the House of able and infamous laws that were passed by tion, without any hesitation, those acts which prescribe that a man shall not even practice aw in the Territory, unless he swears to support at any election, or be a member of the Legisla Slave Law: that he shall not hold any offi of honor or trust there, unless he swears to sunand every other law. I am, as I have repeatedly declared, for supporting the Fugitive Slave though they never mean to resist the Fugitive Slave Law, would never take an oath to support oath to support it is, that they shall be bound actually to apprehend a runaway negro, and deliver him, if they can, to his owner. Such a law will drive out of the Territory many honest and useful citizens, who are no fanatics, and who never mean to resist any law of their coun-

"I will not go through the whole catalogue of the oppressive laws of this Territory. I have done that before to-day. There are others as bad as these to which I have now referred; and I say now, that unless the committee of conferthose abominable acts, the responsibility of the defeat of the Army bill will not rest entirely on the House of Representatives. Repeal those stand upon, should it defeat the bill. would give way; the friends of the Army appropriations would immediately gain an accesn of strength in that House, sufficient to carry them by a heavy vote."

MR. DOUGLAS: "I regarded those laws to which I referred as being repugnant to the Constitution and the arganic act. I was entirely willing to rely on the judiciary to make wise decisions on that sub ject, in the annulment of those laws. I did not press was consistent with the organic act allowing a decision of the Slavery question by the people themselves. So with a long list of those os. But I did not deem it any part of my duty, nor did I deem it necessary, to wipe out those laws by legislative enactment, reason that the courts would do it." We have already referred to the mockery of

Enough. We might quote from the speeches of other Senators on the Pro-Slavery side, but the extracts we have made show the judgment

thority of the bogus Legislature that had enact-Army bill, except one which would enable the President to pay United States troops for enforcing them. Now, the question to be decided by every

yoter, for himself, is a simple one. If you wish what Democratic authority has pronounced as the "unconstitutional, infamous, atrocious laws" of Kansas to be recognised and enforced, vote for Buchanan or Fillmore; if not, vote for Fre-

the speeches of the Senators named, reported 6th, 1856.]

Ex-Governor Johnston lately addressed a letter to the North American Committee at letter, "surreptitiously," it is said, and published it, and soon after the Committee received a last night, and three of the enemy's men are letter from Mr. Johnston, acceding to their re- reported killed-none of ours injured. "Mr. Weller. When, according to the con- quest. That gentleman of course will not perbut do all in his power to promote union in exponent, it makes itself the ally of Know neither fish, flesh nor fowl; they want no igno- during the time such convicts shall be engaged word! Herein is the difference between the sas ticket.

KANSAS-PEACE NOT YET RESTORED.

The release of the Free State prisoners, the etreat of the "army of Law and Order" upon Missouri, and the arrival of Governor Geary, were heralded as indications of a speedy restoration of peace in Kansas. But, the end is not yet. The Law and Order men retreated only to obtain recruits. On the 11th inst., Governor Geary delivered his Inaugural at Lecompton. He upheld in its length and breadth the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and implored the bona "No, sir, I do not pretend to say that I would fide settlers in the Territory to bury their ani mosities, and rally to the support of the Laws. The radical evil of the address is, the recognition of the unconstitutional and atrocious acts of a Legislature elected through fraud and violence. It is useless to hope for peace, so long attempting to enforce them. "I cheerfully admit that the people of this

> solute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieve ed by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next Legislature to revise any and all peace of the Territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violation of the present statutes. "I am sure there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to the law. All the provisions of the Constitu tion of the United States must be sacredly ob-

served, all the acts of Congress having reference to this Territory must be unhesitatingly obey ed, and the decision of our courts respected. will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my offi cial action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Inflaenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this Territory, I desise to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but Kan-

Governor Geary, in the opening of his message, acknowledges the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States and of the "Whether appropriations shall be made for the Army, or whether the Army be disbauded, nounces." They will be the lights by which I nounces, " They will be the lights by which I will be guided in my Executive career." Now. he concurs with Senator Weller and other Democratic Senators in regarding the Code of Kansas, printed in another column, as gene practice, or of sentiment, upon any question, rally violative of the Constitution and of the organic act. With what consistency, then, can he pledge himself to enforce it indiscriminate ly? How can he enforce it, without violating his oath of office?

The same day he issued his proclamation, disbanding the volunteer militia called into service by Secretary Woodson-a militia which was nothing more nor less than the Border Ruffians, the Army of Law and Order; and

then followed the following proclamation: "Whereas it is the true policy of every State or Territory to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or for-

eign invasion:
"Therefore I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this, my proclamation, ordering all free male citizens quali fied to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves in accordance with the act to organize the militia of the Territory, that they may be completely organized, by companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil gov-

888. Done at Lecompton, this eleventh de September, in the year of our Lord one thou sand eight hundred and fifty-six. "JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

" By the Governor: "DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

"In accordance with the foregoing procla mation, the commanding officers will take no ice, and in compliance therewith report their proliments and organization to me at my office at Tecumseh, on or before the 1st day of Oc tober next. "By order of the Governor:

"H. J. STRICKLER, Adj. Gen. "Lecompton, Sept. 1, 1856."

Meantime, General Reid and his army, not aware, we presume, of what had taken place, were mustering, for the purpose of making final attack on Lawrence, as will be seen by

"PAREVILLE, Mo., Sept. 8, 1856. "Although the rain came down in torrents during the forenoon of Saturday, the stalwart tinued to pour into Lexington, bound for seat of war, resolved to drive Lane and his myrmidons from the soil of Kansas, or die in he attempt. They came on muleback, on of weapons, and dressed in all manner of costume; so that a more motley cavalcade o of September, 1856. It consisted of all siz of men, from the smallest to the largest, and all feelings, and urged on by the same impulses to aid their friends and relatives in the Terriory. They would reach camp about noon on Sunday, and not an hour sooner, though their services would be wanted, if there is any reli ance whatever to be placed in the various

rumors which have come to hand." From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery,) Sept. 14. "CAMP AT TOWN FORK, NEAR WESTPORT, September 8, 1856.

"DEAR SIR: We reached this point (the head quarters of the army of law and order) last even ng, at sundown, after a tedious march through

the rain of Saturday. "There are about 300 men here, all well, do ng camp duty, and waiting reinforcements General Clark arrived in camp this morning with forty men.

"General Richardson, from the north side of ansas river, was here yesterday, and reports Lane entrenched at Lawrence with 1,300 men We will not move from here before the 15th instant, by which time we hope to have 500 men. Atchison and other members of the Kansas Executive Committee are with us; also Gen eral Reid, commander-in-chief.

"Say to all our friends in Lafavette to hurry

up, and be with us, ready to move on Saturday next. Yours, in haste, DAN. A. VEITCH. "P. S .- Captain Shelby's company is here doing effective duty, his men behaving well. He is in the second regiment, the old officers maintaining their places, viz: Colonel, Thos. S Rosser; Lieutenant Colonel, H. M. Bledsoe

The forces at Lawrence, relying upon Gov. Geary's protection, had partially dishanded, the men returning to their ordinary avocations. But on the 14th, (three days after the delivery The extracts we have submitted are from of the Inaugural,) they were surprised by the approach of twenty-eight hundred Missourians. in the Daily Globe of September 4th, 5th, and What followed, is briefly stated by telegraphic despatches from Lawrence, dated the 15th, via "LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 15,

Via St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 20. "Twenty-eight hundred men, mostly Misto attack Lawrence, Owing to our reliance upon Gov. Geary somewhat for protection, our force is mostly in the country. About five

hundred remain, preparing to fight in our forti-

Just then orders came from the Governor, forbidding the approach of the Pro-Slavery forces. They then fell back and camped at

"Four hundred troops arrived here last night,

Many They are no longer Territorial militia.

A collision is feared. "Col. Harvey's regiment fought at Hartford

vesterday, and won, killing three, wounding many. Five of Harvey's men were wounded. His whole force were taken prisoners by the dragoons while returning. FURTHER FROM KANSAS-MORE BLOODY WORK REPORTED.

WORK REPORTED.

"Chicago, Sept. 22.—Dates from Lawrence,
Kansas, to the 15th, say: 'Twenty-eight hundred Missourians reached Franklin yesterday, with a design of attacking Lawrence. Our advanced guards came in collision last night, and laws. If any portion of the citizens there are dissatisfied with them, they have precisely the same remedy which you and I, if we had gone as the Administration and its agents persist in attempting to enforce them. Franklin. Gov. Geary this morning disbanded the Ruffians under Gen. Reid, acting as Ter-Territory, under the organic act, have the abritorial militia. They swear that that they will have blood, however. Our citizens have prolled themselves as Territorial militia, and a ollison is feared. Col. Harvey's Free State were victorious. Three Pro-Slavery men were killed, and five of Harvey's men were wounded. Subsequently, the whole of Harvey's force were captured by the United States dragoons. " St. Louis, Sept. 22 .- Additional advices

from Kansas report that Gen. Lane, with one hundred and fifty Free State men, was moving toward Nebraska. The movements of the bal ance of the Free State army were unknowa."

Thus far, a collision, it would seem, has been prevented. We cannot, however, understand what is meant by General Lane moving off with a detachment of Free State troops towards Nebraska. We shall soon see whether the old game is to be pursued—the Free State men disbanded, the United States troops withdrawn, and free course then given to the army of Law and Order.

NEW DEPOT FOR DOCUMENTS.

We learn that the Republican Association of this city, in order to afford every facility for a speedy and thorough distribution of Documents the State of Pennsylvania, have established Depots, for the disposition of their various pubcations, in Philadelphia, at the office of the Daily Times, and the Republican Headquarters, on Chestnut street, above Sixth.

Merchants and others, visiting Philadelphia. would do the cause a good service by calling at either of these places, and procuring a supply of Documents to be distributed in their several localities on their return home.

The very low rate at which these Documents are furnished by this Association, being less than the cost of printing and enveloping, puts | merly distinguished in the various parties of it within the reach of every one to aid in their

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Messrs. Slidell, Wise, & Co. are in a fair way

o commit themselves and their party to a posi-

tion that will seriously damage their future interests. They threaten a dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of Col. Fremont. They will not wait to see on what principles his Administration is to be conducted—they will not await even its inauguration. His Rochester. mere election they will consider a casus belli. True, he can be elected only by a majority of rill, of Oneida. the electoral college, in strict conformity to the Constitution and Laws of the United States; and his election therefore will be necessarily constitutional. But this high constitutional act is to be made the occasion, appealed to as the Convention adjourned. "In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set a sufficient reason, for destroying the Constitumy hand and the seal of the Territory of Kan- tion and overthrowing the Union. Mesers. Slichanan Democracy—that party which is eter- guished Democrat. The ticket gives great nally vociferating its devotion to the Union and its reverence for the Constitution-have resolved to destroy both, should the People of | fied with the action of their Convention, bolted, the United States, in conformity to the Constintion, choose a President not dictated to them with the Fillmoreites. by the Slave Oligarchy! A pretty set of Republicans, Democrats, Union men, Constitution-loving men! It amounts to this, that they

must rule or ruin. Let them try, and see how many Southern States they can rally against the Union, simply is a powerful opposition in the slave States to the Slave-driving Party which blasphemes the now has no great principle to bind it together, and give it efficiency. Let the Disunionista venture the half of what they threaten in the rights and interests of the Southern States, and by Senator Clayton, and he but expresses the opinion of what, we have no doubt, is a majority of the Southern People

A BASE FRAUD SOMEWHERE.

We call the attention of all fair-minded People to the following disclosure of base political trickery, on the part of some supporters of Mr. Buchanan:

Norristown, Pa., Sept. 19, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

I have enclosed to you a document received y me, enclosed in my Era of this week, under the frank of J. Glancy Jones, M. C. Perhaps ou will be as much surprised as I was, to know that the National Era has been made the means of circulating documents, for the purose of defeating J. C. Fremont, the next President of the United States. Please inform me how this thing is done. I know they are trying to move heaven and earth to carry Pennsulvi cia, and will do anything to accomplish their ends; but the handwriting is on the wall, and they see it. Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTS.

The document enclosed is a tract of four MONT, THE SECTIONAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY." It seems specially designed for It is a pious tract, breathing peace on earth

and good will to man. One might infer, from cratic Party is overflowing with love to God politicians, philanthropists—that no Atchisons. Stringfellows, Bufords, Donaldsons, Jacksons, Lecomptes, Shannons, none, in a word, to hunt remain. The following are the aggregate votes or destroy, could dwell in its holy mountain. as compared with last year;

"This morning, the Governor in person dis- And to give sanction to this beautiful fiction. panded the Ruffians under Gen. Reid, mem- the National Era must be laid under contriber elect to the next Missouri Legislature. bution! Now, how came the frank of J. Glanof them swear they will have blood, in spite of cy Jones in the regular number of the Era sent to one of our subscribers? How came "Our citizens have enrolled as his militia. such a document to be enclosed in a number of the Era regularly forwarded from our office? Where was the fraud practiced? Will our subscribers at Norristown, and at other points in Pennsylvania, please inform us whether they have been dealt with in a similar manner? There are but two places where this outrage could be perpetrated-our own office, and the post office at Norristown. We can speak for ourselves. Has the postmaster at Norristown

the same careful supervision over his office? The exposure of this fraud shows the desperation and profligacy of the political managers for Mr. Buchanan. It will serve to guard our friends and the friends of fair dealing generally, against imposition. The enemy have had three months for their operations. Every page of Fremont's history has been canvassed. every word of gossip caught up and made use regiment fought at Hartford yesterday, and of. He has stood the ordeal without flinching. without detriment. Forgeries have been exposed, lies have been put down, the whole record of Fremont is before the People, and out of the mouths of his enemies has he been justified. A word now of caution to our friends. If the searching examination of three months has failed to find anything against his honor, integrity, patriotism, and love of Freedom, beware of "startling disclosures," to be got up just on the eve of the election, too late for exposure and refutation. Remember the Buchanan document enclosed in the National Era, under the frank of J. Glancy Jones!

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The work of organization is in rapid progress. As the crisis approaches, fragmentary organizations give way, and faction yields to EPHRAIM MARSH, who had presided at the

Convention that nominated Fillmore and Donelson, having lately announced his purpose to support Fremont and Dayton, was chosen President of the New Jersey Republican Convention that met on the 15th at Trenton. All parts of the State were represented. Ex-Senator Miller, Chief Justice Hornblower, and General Shankland, were present, and addressed the People, after which an electoral ticket was unanimously agreed upon.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF NEW YORK met at Syracuse on the 17th instant-a full and most euthusiastic meeting. Men forthe country took part in its proceedings. The North American Convention, in session at the same time, agreed to forego their peculiar issues, put themselves on the issue of No Slavery Extension, resolved to make no nominations, and were received into the Republican Convention, when it endorsed the Philadelphia Republican platform, and put in nomination the following State ticket:

For Governor-John A. King, of Jamaica, For Canal Commissioner-Charles H. She

For State Prison Inspector-Wesley Bailey For Clerk of Appeals-Russell F. Hicks, of

Livingston An electoral ticket was agreed upon, and Mr. King is a son of the celebrated Rufus

gress a few years ago. Mr. Selden is a distinsatisfaction, and will be elected.

A portion of the North Americans, dissatis-

"Syracuse, September 18.—The Radical Abolitionists reassembled this morning, and nom inated the following ticket: "For Governor, William Goodell, of Brook

yn; Lieutenant Governor, Austin Ward, o Oneida; Canal Commissioner, J. C. Harring ton, of Oswego; Canal Commissioner, W. W. Chapman, of Oswego; State Prison Inspector C. B. Mills, of Onondaga; Judges of the Cour f Appeals, and a full electoral ticket.' In Pennsylvania, prospects are highly favo able. Private letters from gentlemen not ac

" Pittsburgh, Sept. 18. - The Republican mass State Convention, held here yesterday was the greatest demonstration ever made this city. The procession was immensely lon n the procession-some engaged in working their business. There was a large steam with a full complement of officers and men; Also, a full-rigged ship equipped to represent the steamboat interest. Cars containing young gir numerable banners, bearing every variety device—some very quaint and amusing; three or four bands of Border Ruffians, in full costume of Kansas marshals, dragoons, &c. tionary soldier and soldiers of the war of 1812 "Cassius M. Clay, Speaker Banks, and a hos

his movements, as follows:

"Governor Reeder spoke yesterday for Kar New Jersey. All the officers of the meeting were Democrats, who have come out for Fr of the Democratic party in New Jersey, as used to give a Democratic majority of twenty three hundred. At present, it cannot give Bi chanan, at the utmost, over five hundred. There are no Fillmore men in the county, "To-morrow, Governor Reeder will speak

prepared, with much pains, the fullest possib tables of the returns for members of Congres

They may be found on the first page of to-day' issue. These returns have been, in a large of gree, obtained by means of our own circula ble. They are sufficiently complete for a practical purposes. The towns to be received majority, but even this is by no means certa Hamlin's majority now stands at over ninetee

Whole No. - 111,910 Hamlin · 65,498 Morrill Wells · 40,540 Patten - 5,872 Reed . Hamlin over Wells, 24,958. Hamlin over Wells and Patten, 16,089.

Net Republican gain, 26,895. It will be seen, too, that while the vote of Hamlin is very largely increased over that of Mr. Morrill last year—13,954—that of Mr. Wells is 7,782 smaller than it was a year since, and that of Mr. Patten has shrunk from eleven thousand to less than six thousand. In the meanwhile, the aggregate vote in the State is but one or two thousand larger than it was then, showing how absurd are the pretences of frauds. In regard to members of Congress, our returns are less full than for Governor. We regret this the less, however, from the fact that the Congressional vote is fully up to the Gubernatorial and generally a little more favorable to the Re publican candidate. We have, therefore, substituted the vote for Governor wherever that for members of Congress has been missing, and we are confident that our tables will not be found to vary materially from the actual Con gressional vote. Since they were prepared, however, we have received the complete returns in the first district, which confirm our anticipations in regard to Mr. Wood's majority. It is but eight votes less than fifteen hundred:

York, towns - - 6,754 Cumberland, towns - 4,537 11,291 9,799 Mr. Wood's actual majority is, therefore, 1,492, and between one and two hundred larger

than Mr. Hamlin's, in the same towns. The following table will best exhibit the extent of our Congressional triumph, and the magnitude of our victory:

Dis. Members elect. majority.

1. John M. Wood - 1,492 3,651 2. C. J. Gilman - 3,695 4,057 Nehemiah Abbott - 2,466 4. Freeman H. Morse - 6,276 7,038 5. Israel Washburn, jr. - 4,441 6. Stephen H. Foster - 1,670 6,005 Total - - 20,040 27,860

Thus it would appear that the Republican majority on the Congressional vote is at least one thousand greater than it is in favor of Mr. Hamliu. - Boston Atlas. BAYARD CLARK, the Representative in Con-

gress from the north Congressional district of New York, has not been ranked with the Republicans, and gave but a partial, half-way support to the cause of Free Kansas, at the late ssions. Now, however, under date of September 5, he meets the great issue fairly, and announces his determination to support Fremont. Every day, we hear of new accessions of this character, from the ranks of the Americans.

COALITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following paragraph is extracted from the Buffalo Comcial Advertiser, the leading Fillmore paper of New York State:

"We learn from private but reliable sources, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have been for some time attempting to bring about a coalition with the Americans of that State, and have offered to support an electoral ticket, which should be composed of an equal number of Fill-more and Fremont men. That such proposals have been made is true, but we have the best reasons for saying that they have been rejected." This statement, coming from such a source, demands some notice at the hands of the Republican State Central Committee. That body has not as yet nominated an electoral ticket, and if the above be true, it has been chaffering with the Fillmorners to get up a coalition ticket. No such bargain as this would be satisfactory to either party. It is high time that the Republicans should know where they stand in Pennsylvania. They should meet in their respective districts, and either call upon the State Committee to frame a ticket, or nominate electors by districts themselves. Things at present look very much as though some members of the secret Know Nothing order had managed to get the control of the Committee, and were using it to forward the purposes of their own party.

Philadelphia North American.

GONE OVER TO FILLMORE. - New York, Sept. 18.—Stephen M. Allen, of Massachusetts, one of the prime movers in the New England portion of the North Americans, has refused to participate in a fusion with the Republicans. and has gone over to Fillmore. He is about to publish some singular developments.

evening at National Hall, called by Lewis Levin, to repudiate the union ticket of Ameri-Subsequently, the union ticket was heartily approved, and Levin was denounced. The mee similar resolutions were adopted.

Wheeling, Sept. 18.—The Republican State Convention of Virginia came off here to-day A Fremont electoral ticket was nominated There was no distrubance, as was anticipated.

WWORTHY OF IMITATION.—In a recent politi cal speech in Michigan, the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, the distinguished President of the Senate, said "there was no danger of disruption in the Union, and that neither Congress nor al the politicians in the country can dissolve the Confederacy our fathers made and handed down to us"-a noble and true sentiment, worthy to be the text of every public speech, in every part of the country, to the end of the Presiden tial canvass, and ever after.

National Intelligencer. The Intelligencer scarcely ever neglects an opportunity of paying a compliment to Buchanfest their loyalty to the Union. Why is it that the distinguished men of the Republican Party are not treated with the same consideration? If it chose to do so, it could fill its columns with the most eloquent declarations from that quarter, full of faith in the perpetuation of the Union, and a determination to preserve it. As that Party is likely soon to come into power, we submit that a few quotations, showing its regard for the Union, might tend to allay the fears of some of the timid readers of our neigh-

THE BROTHERS PHILLIPS, OF KANSAS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times. The two brothers Pinings, said to have been murdered in Leavenworth city, are William and Jared Phillips, from Berkshire, Massachusetts. They were young married men, of excellent characters, and possessed of considerable prop-

William, the eldest, was a lawyer, and, for pro testing against the legality of the election, was tarred and feathered a year ago last May. red was a farmer. Both were possessed of the entire confidence and respect of the community where they resided. A terrible vengeance will be visited upon their murderers, ere long. In the meantime, let those who scoff at the shrieks of freedom from Kansas, think of the desolation of their young widows, left unprotected among their murderers.

Mr. Howard, of the Investigating Committee. as well as D. R. Goodloe, boarded with Mr. Jared Phillips, and will testify to the excellence

of his private character.

COL. FREMONT AND THE BOOKSELLERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The booksellers' trade sale, now in progress in this city, was yesterday made the occasion of an ovation to Col. Fremont, as complimentary to him as it was gratifying to the gentlemen by us on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock yesterday the booksellers in attendance upon the trade sale at the rooms of Leavitt, Deliser, & Co. repaired in a body to the residence of Colonel remont, in Ninth street, to pay their respects to a gentleman destined to occupy the highest office in the gift of his countrymen. Between two and three hundred gentlemen participated

The following States were represented: New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, California, Illinois, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Versey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Rhode Is - 11,019 mont, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Iowa, and

New Hampshire.

Mr. George P. Putnam introduced each member of the delegation to Col. Fremont, after which Mr. G. W. Ells, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, but now of Davenport, Iowa, a Dem ocrat of long standing, addressed Col. Fremont in behalf of the delegation.

New York Evening Post.

For the National Era.

TO PENNSYLVANIA. Oh, State, prayer-founded! never hung Such choice upon a people's tongue, Such power to bless or ban, As that which makes thy whisper Fate, For which on thee the centuries wait, And destinies of man.

Across thy Alleghanian chain, With groanings from a land of pain, The west wind finds its way; Wild-wailing from Missouri's flood. The crying of thy children's blood

And unto thee, in Freedom's hour Of sorest need, God gives the power To ruin or to save, To wound or heal, to blight or bless With fruitful field or wilderness A free home or a grave!

Nay, more: transcending time and place, The question of the human race Is thine to solve anew; And, trembling doubtful on thy breath. A thrill of life or pang of death

Shall reach the wide earth through Then let thy Virtue match the Crime Rise to the level of the time: And, if a son of thine Betray or tempt thee, Brutus-like, For Fatherland and Freedom strike,

As Justice gives the sign. Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease, The great Occasion's forelock soize And let the North-wind strong And golden leaves of Autumn be Thy coronal of victory And thy triumphal song!

J. G. W.

Correspondence of the Era.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., Sept., 10, 1856. A few more sessions of Congress like the ast—a few more canings in the Senate Chamber, with murders, scalping, and civil war, in Kansas-will make hot Abolitionists of all the North. Such doings will rally on the side of Freedom every heart that has a spark of hu manity left in it. I think it would soon start up abundance of Anti-Slavery men in all the South. The coming elections of this year wil reveal something of the change which is going

CASTINE, DARKE Co., Sept. 6, 1856. I have just returned (after five months absence) from Kansas. I have no later news than you find in the papers. Being in the Territory, and near the late difficulties, when they ranspired, they are reported correctly, in the leading features of the transactions.

A short time before I left, I saw your friend, Richard Mendenhall. He was well, but troubled, like everybody else, at the outrages committed by the Missouri Ruffians. The mission of the Quakers, a few miles from Westport, was broken up by these outlaws, a few days since. There will be a great deal of suffering in the Territory this winter, not only by Free State but Pro-Slavery persons. The Free State men, in many cases, were prevented from putting in their crop by the difficulties last May. In in their crop by the difficulties last May. In place of ploughing, and making an effort to raise corn, &c., they were forced to take up life. But, just now, I would rather be in Kansas arms, enter the military camp, and watch out with 10,000 freemen, fully armed, to afford for the Buford forces, under Shannon's procla-mation. For one month after the destruction from the Border Ruffians, set on by this miseraof Lawrence, in the spring, there was but little ble Administration. And to this complexion, encouragement to cultivate the soil. In my matters must come at last, I believe. I am with a judicial process for three persons, took by force fourteen of our citizens. They kept mendous meeting here last Wednesday, such as seven of them some ten days in a military camp, chained like felons, and five of the others they dragged to Tecumseh, after keeping | With continued effort, Indiana is safe for Frethem some seven weeks inconfinement; brought them before that notorious judge, Jeffries Le-Old Liners are working with an energy worthy PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 17.—At a meeting last compte, and, as nothing could be found that of a better cause—the energy of desperation, would approach to a crime of constructive trea-But we want documents, especially German Levin, to repudiate the union ticket of Americans and Republicans for State officers, Levin the judge, to go home to their families. They was hooted down, and hustled out of the hall, paid \$150 to a Pro-Slavery lawyer, to ask for a writ of habeas corpus. One of these men, who was confined and dragged about the Territory ing then formed in procession, and marched to for seven weeks, they knew not his name—no, the Fillmore meeting at Spring Garden, where | not even his name was on a single paper charg ing him with any offence whatsoever. He was a highly respectable man, and has a wife and

The other two individuals they have still in possession, near Lecompte, in Captain Sack-ett's company of dragoons. Their names are, John Brown, jr., and H. H. Williams. Capt. Sackett is a gentleman, and treats the State prisoners with due courtesy and kindness. Now, as I am personally acquainted with every one of those who were taken by this mob, al ticket is nearly twenty thousand votes, exunder a judicial process, I will vouch for the character of these men. They had committed no offence against the laws of God—they, it is the several districts: true, had taken up arms to defend their homes against the foreign forces which were brought

into the Territory, under the piratical flag of Colonel Buford and his subordinates. This judicial mob, after they had seized and Eben F. Pilsbury, Coalition - 9,552 taken to their camp all they could lay hands and thus escaped being taken—these men, an or Fillmore leaders, who happen to manil a portion of them, traversed the country to and fro, searching houses, opening trunks, boxes, and chests, taking out such articles as they deemed David Bronson, Coalition - - 6,828 useful. Fire arms, and especially Sharpe's rifles, they had a peculiar fancy for. They stopped Free State men on the public roads, Abraham Sanborn, Coalition - 8,295 and threatened to kill them; and, in a space of four or five days, this tail-end of the mob took | Stephen C. Foster, Republican . 8,414 away some fourteen horses from the Free State Arno Wiswell, Coalition - - 7,257 men-yes, they even took two horses out of a

man's plough before his eyes! But, enough. Who would not live, a few months, a white slave in Kansas, for the glori ous privilege of being recognised as a "squat ter sovereign?"

WYOMING, WYOMING Co., N. Y.

September 16, 1856. DEAR SIR: A meeting of the citizens of this funds for suffering Kansas, was held in the Bapattendance was very large, and an intense his affidavit, that, while performing his duty in interest manifested in the proceedings. Rev. Mr. Page, of Perry, spoke for two hours, portraying the wrongs and sufferings of Kansas the Vigilance Committee, he was seized, hand-cuffed, and finally expelled the State by that Mr. Page, of Perry, spoke for two hours, por-traying the wrongs and sufferings of Kansas in a very able manner. Several letters were lawless organization, to his great personal and read from persons of our own acquaintance, pecuniary damage, who are now sufferers in that unhappy Territory—all breathing into the people a love of Liberty and a hatred of Stapery. A Mrs. Cronk-wealthy, may be held to bail for \$100,000. The hite, who went from this place to Ossawattomie, | Court, however, released the prisoner on giving with her husband, a few months since, was bail for \$50,000. The Vigilance Committee present, and being urged to give an account of are now beginning to reap the consequences of what she had seen there, came forward, and their acts. gave a plain, unvarnished statement of some of the most fiendish outrages the mind can possibly conceive of. At the close of the meeting a subscription for aid was started, and \$230 was pledged on the spot, and we have the assurance that it will be raised to \$300. Other

In conclusion, let me beseech of the friends of Freedom to give liberally to the cause of bleeding Kansas. Money and articles of clothing can now be forwarded with the greatest security, and be dispensed by men of unbending integrity and firmness. The cause of Human Freedom is prospering here, too, and we who offered it and to the public. In accordance | shall show, at the election, that we do not mean with arrangements previously made, as stated to be slaves. A "shriek for Freedom" will go up from Western New York, that will astonish doughfaces and oppressors. Yours, &c., W. W. K.

towns are doing likewise in this vicinity.

-, O., September 15, 1856. * * * I must tell you a good one on the Post Office Department. In their indiscriminate slaughter of all who were not Border Ruffian, the present troubles there, lending his aid, ofin this demonstration, under the direction of P. S. Wynkoop, Mayor of Hudson, and Mr. William Orton, of the firm of Miller, Orton, & Mulliam Orton, of the firm of the ligan, of this city, as marshals, and of Messrs. to Fremont, and there is not a Locofoco left in tries, evasions, and suppressions of fact, to

GARDINER, MAINE, September 11, 1856.

These few lines, written on the battle-field, I rust will show you the cause of our victory. The Republicans triumphed at our State election on Monday last, over the sham Democracy, by a majority of at least 17,000. The Slave Power had their whole force in the field, from Governor Wells down to the smalles doughface; they howled and struggled, with a desperation heretofore unknown; money from abroad was freely used by them to purchase votes, and attempts were made to stuff ballotboxee; the people were threatened, and told that if Col. Fremont was elected as President, the shipping of Maine would rot at the wharves and that the South would dissolve the Union. But the time has passed for such disunion humbugs; people are disgusted with these tory howlings. We, of Maine, have a strong attachment for the Union, and mean to help preserve t. Consequently, these threats, instead of frightening, served to arouse the people to a just sense of their danger; it showed them that the South Carolina tories were not the only disunonist, but that we had unprincipled politicians in our midst. Governor Wells and other Democratic speakers have stumped the State with heir disunion nightmares, but, instead of holding their party together with such trash, their course has added thousands to the Republican ranks. Our State politics have for years been mixed up with the Temperance question. We are a temperate people, and have strong feelings in favor of the Maine Law. But so great is our desire to check the Slave Power, we left the Maine Law out of the canvass this season. We adopted the Republican platform, the Constitution, and the Union, and invited all persons to unite with us. The result has been, that we have drawn together a powerful party for Freedom. Whigs, Democrats, and Know Nothings, seemed to vie with each other, to see which

party could furnish the Republicans with the argest number for Freedom The people look upon the present Administration, and upon James Buchanan, who wants to administer upon the estate of Frank Pierce, as a banded despotism. We feel that the last move of Jeff. Davis, (the man whom it is said President Pierce lives with,) to send troops from the States to enforce the infamous Border Ruffian laws in Kansas, is a direct insult to every freeman in the land. It seems to us, that no person other than a Nero would thus undertake o crush out the spirit of Liberty from bleeding Kansas. These feelings have called out loud and long shrieks for Freedom. You may now look to Maine, the Star in the East, and safely count on her for 25,000 majority in November for Freedom and Fremont. But little will be eft of the nigger-driving Democracy, but office holders and seekers. (From an old subscriber.) JOSIAH MAXOY.

GLENWOOD, IOWA, Sept. 1, 1856. I will here say to you that my prophecy to you, in a former letter, that the Pro-Slavery entiment of the majority of the voters of this county would give place to the contrary sentiment, has been proved correct, by the vote of the recent election. We polled a Republican majority, ranging at about 150 average, and we expect to do better in November. The Buchaneers are endeavoring to get up a tremendous Fillmore excitement all at once, to effect a split in the party opposed to the Administration, but the motive sticks out so plain that we think it will have the effect to swell this Republican majority. I think it will be safe to put Iowa down for Fremont and Dayton by at least eight thousand.

Extract of a letter from a Kentuckian,

SHELBYVILLE, IND., Sept. 8, 1856. neighborhood, the Ruffians (some 150 strong) ready to go, on six hours' notice, whenever an effective force is ready to go. We had a trewas never seen in Indiana, save at the Capitol. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, gave us a good speech.

MAINE ELECTION.

The returns for Governor from the whole State, with the exception of two plantations in Penobscot county, one in Aroostook county, and three small towns and two small plantations in Hancock county, present the following result;
Hamlin, Republican - - - 63,481
Wells, Democrat - - - 44,966

Patten, Whig, and scattering - 6,659 To the State House of Representatives the Republicans have elected one hundred and twenty-five members, and their opponents twen-

The Republican majority on the Congressionceeding somewhat the majority for Governor. the several districts:
John M. Wood, Republican - 11,315

Josiah S. Little, Coalition - - 9,774 - 1,541 Charles J. Gillman, Republican - 13,004 Nehemiah Abbott, Republican - 10,790 Henry Ingalls, Coalition - - 8,282 2,508 Freeman H. Morse, Republican - 13,611

Total Republican majority, 19,861.

ARREST OF THE HEAD OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

New York, September 18 .- Deputy Sheriff Crombie this morning arrested and brought before the Supreme Court, William T. Coleman, President of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, now temporarily in this city.

Coleman was arrested on complaint of James tist Church in this place, on last evening. The R. Maloney, late of California, who states in

He therefore begs that Coleman, the leader

KANSAS ITEMS.

Chicago, Sept. 16.-Mrs. Robinson arrived in this city to-day. She says the bail of her hasband was fixed at \$5,500, and that of the other prisoners at \$5,000 each. Gov. Geary had released all the prisoners that were in the hands of the mob at Leaven-

The Missourians generally had fled from Westport, fearing an attack from Gen. Lane. General Smith had ordered all the families seeking safety at Fort Leavenworth to leave on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

The Pro-Slavery men report a battle Planter's Bridge, on the 31st ult., between 500 Col. Cook, turning to the Judge, said: "For Missourians under General Atchison, and a Heaven's sake, get rid of these men if you can; party of Free Soilers. The Missourians fled at | we don't want them here any longer." So Judge the first charge.

magistrate in Kansas, who has been, all through yet know what they are charged with." ficially, to crush the Free State men, publishes in, marked "please circulate." That is the sel tinue to exercise his official powers.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN KANSAS.

abjoined letter, dated the 10th instant, to a New York paper, afford additional evidence to that given elsewhere, that the strife in Kansas is about to be ended. Judge Lecompte, of the Supreme Court of Kansas, opened his sessions on the 9th, which was the return day, and the prisoners were brought into Court, with their counsel, Messrs. Branscombe, Parrott, and Christian. No business was done that day.

The account proceeds: "Next morning, at 9 o'clock, the prisoners were ready with their counsel and friends. About 11 o'clock, Judge Lecompte opened the Court. He was very polite to everybody. Mr. C. H. Grover appeared in behalf of the Government for Col. Isaacs, who was said to be sick. He made a motion in writing that the term of the court be continued till the last Monday in November next, alleging that the county of Douglas (which includes Lawrence, Lecompton, Benicia, and Franklin) was in a state of insurrection, caused by the introduction of large bodies of armed men, whose purpose was to resist the laws of the Territory, and that this prevented jurors and witnesses from attending court. Mr. Grover made a short argument on his motion, saying that he had a proof of these allegations at hand. "Mr. Branscombe, in reply, said that certain persons were held in custody by a process of

that court, on the charge of high treason; that they had been ready for trial last term, they were ready this term, and they now demanded as a right an immediate trial. He argued that the reasons alleged on the motion for continuance were not valid, that there was no evidence before the court of the introduction of any armed bodies of men for the purpose stated by the counsel for the Government, and he called for proof, protesting against taking any man's ipse dixit for testimony. Although no summonses, he said, had been issued to jurors or witnesses, there were jurors present who would answer to their names; and if there was a deficiency in the panel, it could be filled up from the tales. There was, therefore, no reason for not proceeding immediately to trial. At any rate, if the Government was not ready, it was not the fault of the prisoners, and they should not be compelled to suffer for it. He declared, in conclusion, that they were ready

for trial, and objected to the motion. "Mr. Grover, in response, said that the court was bound to take official cognizance of the fact of the insurrection. He could bring any quantity of proof of it. There was the London The London Times said that not only Kansas, but the whole country, was in a state of insurrection.

"Judge Lecompte overruled the motion, stating that there was no sufficient evidence before the court of such a state of insurrection as to deter jurors or witnesses from appearing.

"The docket was then taken up. The first case called was the Territory of Kansas against Charles Robinson, for usurpation of office. Mr. Grover moved to continue it to the next term, (this is held in April next,) for the same reasons alleged on his motion to adjourn, and also because the witness said to have been summoned was not present.

"This man (P. Hutchinson) has been carestrongly suspected that he is a myth.

"Judge Lecompte asked Mr. Branscombe if he was a member of that court.
"Mr. Branscombe replied that he was not. "Judge Lecompte. Then you had better be

qualified before you appear in this case.
"Mr. Branscombe, What are the qualifications necessary for a member of this court? "Judge Lecompte. You must take an oath support the Constitution of the United states, the laws of the Territory, the organic act, and the Fugitive Slave Law.

"Mr. Branscombe. I cannot conscientiously "Judge Lecompte. Then you cannot appear in the case. "Mr. Branscombe then applied to appear as

amicus curiæ, merely for the purpose of doing business preliminary to the trial. "Judge Lecompte denied the privilege. "Mr. Branscombe asked if the Judge would aspend for a few minutes his decision on the

notion to continue the case,

lawyer (Mr. Parrott) at the camp, whom they had kept in reserve for this exigency. He had been a member of the court before the bogus laws were passed, and consequently was not obliged to take the oath. He did not wish to appear, unless it was absolutely necessary, as the Deputy Marshal had threatened on Monday to string him up. He came up to court, and

"Marshal Donaldson brought the prisoner into court the next morning, under an escort of

United States troops.

"Mr. Parrott demanded an immediate trial. "Dr. Robinson asked that the motion for continuance, with the reasons appended, he read; and they were read. He then asked Judge Lenpte if that was to be matter of record, and Judge Lecompte told him that it was. "Dr. Robinson. Will it be in order for me to

make a counter statement, which also shall appear on record? Judge Lecompte. I suppose that it will. "Dr. Robinson. I want it to be understood

that I protest against the reasons alleged in that motion for the continuance of this case. There is no insurrection in this country, no introduc resisting the laws of the Territory, and no disturbance or excitement except such as has seen caused by the tyranny practiced upon the "Considerable sensation was produced by

"Judge Lecompte then gave his decision or the motion to continue the case. He said that he had no evidence before him of any such insurrection as was mentioned in the motion, nor had he any official knowledge of the presence of large bodies of armed men, whose purpose was to resist the law; but he said that there was excitement in the country to such an extent as to prevent a fair trial, and he should therefore continue the case.
"IDr. Robinson was immediately admitted to

bail, in the sum of five hundred dollars. "The case of the United States us, Charles Robinson and others was then called, and continued for the same reasons. Judge Lecompte after deciding to continue this case, said that he had no evidence that the prisoners were not ready for trial. On the other hand, it was to be presumed that they were. It did not appear that the Government was ready, or that there wa any good reason why they were not. He therefore thought it would be a hardship upon the prisoners to confine them longer, and he should permit them to be discharged on bail. He had thought at first of fixing the bail at \$10,000, but, upon consideration, had conclu-

led to fix it at \$5,000. "Bail was forthcoming immediately. Judge Smith's bail are Pro-Slavery men. Dr. Rob-inson's bondsmen are his brother and Mr. S. N. Simpson. There is no title to real estate in Kansas, and of course bail amounts to nothing legally. Judge Lecompte, however, manifested a disposition to be very easy in regard to bail, and appeared to be quite anxious to get rid of

"Two of the prisoners—John Brown, jr., and Mr. Williams-had never been indicted, and, of course, were not included in the number adheld in confinement with the rest. After the other prisoners were released, Judge Lecompte was sitting in the tent of Col. Cook, who has command of the United States forces at Leompton, and has had charge of the prisoners, when an officer came in, and said that these two prisoners were not included in the discharge. Lecompte supposed an indictment of treason JUDGE LECOMPTE, the United States Court each, as in the other cases. These men do not against them, and discharged them on \$5,000

YELLOW FEVER AT FORT HAMILTON.-New York, Sept. 18.—Four new cases of fever octurred at the Relief Hospital at Fort Hamilton I. Pratt, of Plymouth, Mass.; George H. Whitney, of Providence; and George P. Putnam, of New York, who acted as a Committee of New York, who acted as a Committee of the Border Ruffian documents came pouring the Border Ruffian documents came pouring to the Eremont, and there is not a nocologo left in our town. The Administration is in a quandative of the Fresident removes him for that the President removes him for that curred at the Military Hospital. All the previously reported cases are doing well. One of the Free State men, making in all \$9,000, new case has occurred at Brooklyn.

THE NEW GUANO ISLANDS.

The proceedings at Lawrence, noticed in the Office of the American Guano Company.

New York, September 17, 1856. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer; GENTLEMEN: In a recent interview with you n the city of Washington, I stated that I had performed the voyage on the Pacific, in the Unied States ship Independence, as the agent of this company. Since that interview, I have seen in the columns of your paper "an extract from a despatch of Commodore William Mervine, commanding Pacific squadron, dated United States flag ship Independence, harbor of Valparaiso, June 30, 1856," the character of which demands

from me a brief reply. Commodore Mervine describes his voyage from Honolulu to the island of New Nantucket and his departure thence for Valparaiso. need only remind the reader that his voyage from San Francisco for the purpose of visitir and inspecting "the quality and supposed quan tity of the guano" on the island of New Nan-tucket consumed five months, that he remained but four hours and fifty-four minutes in the vicinity of New Nantucket, and that he did not visit Jarvis island at all. He says:

"Intense interest appeared to pervade all minds, fore and aft, as the ship neared the promised 'El Dorado' of the mercantile and The American ships Ocean H lusion, however, was but transitory. A nearer view revealed to our astonished vision the whole island covered with a deep-green mantle of luxuriant vegetation, indicative certainly of the with emigrants. The captain of the Ocean strength of the soil and heavy rains common in | Home, with twenty of the passengers and crew, this locality, as also of the worthlessness of the landed at Plymouth. The Cherubim was but deposite thereon as an article of commerce.

The value of guano is, I believe, determined by the amount of ammonia which it contains, Sheffield. His friends and constituents have which is generated by successive deposites of just presented him with a substantial testimoby the amount of ammonia which it contains, bird-lime in rainless districts. That there is a nial, valued at £1,400. large deposite of bird-lime on the island in a

The first sentence in this extract is intended to be expressive of ridicule, upon which I shall make no comment. The assertion that the whole island was "revealed to our astonished vision, covered with a deep-green mantle of lux uriant vegetation," should be accompanied with a revelation of the fact that a landing was not Commodore Mervine speaks of guano and

composed of the excrement of birds, while the latter is properly defined by Webster "a viscop substance, usually made of the juice of holly bark," &c., and "used to catch birds." Bird lime, of course, is not deposited upon the island but of that which Commodore Mervine so de nominates, he assures us there is "a large deposite." He is undoubtedly correct in this conjecture, however meager were the proofs upon which it was founded. The vegetation described by him certainly exists upon the margin of the island. Whether its existence there, and the fact that "a great number of birds were hovering over the island," are adequate to prove that there is no guano there, or that if there is, it is in "a state of decomposifully looked for by the prisoner's counsel and friends, but without success. No trace of him have not visited the island as by Commodore Mervine himself; or, indeed, in view of the fact "Mr. Branscombe objected to the granting of the motion, for the same reasons which he gave it not be fairly assumed that even more accurate inferences, may be drawn by others, from the data his communication affords? He ex-presses his belief that the value of guano is "determined by the amount of ammonia which it contains," and hence infers that it must be deposited in "rainless districts." Ammonia is certainly a valuable element in all fertilizers; but the phosphates contained in guano impart to it its principal value, especially in districts in which there is rain; and these phosphates are absolutely necessary for the perfection of cotton, sugar cane, the cereals, and other crops. Has not Commodore Mervine, so far as he has established anything, confirmed all that has

ever been stated, with respect to the existence of guano upon this island?

That a landing could not be effected, the renant McCauley is adduced to prove, in which he says: "From a long experience in landing through surf, I can confidently state that it would have been dangerous to attempt a landing at that time, although a good

"Judge Lecompte said he would.

"Mr. Branscombe then went to the camp, and onferred with Dr. Robinson. There was a young they have they sought permission to make a landing, (and there sought permission to make a landing, (and there would have been no lack of volunteers to ac company me,) and was peremptorily refused: and that landings had frequently been made be-

fore. Commodore Mervine further says: "The company sent out a frame building, to be put up for the accommodation of its agents, who were to maintain the possession; it folppeared in the case; but as it was getting late, that the enterprise had been abandoned, in the Councillor of State, and hoisted the Prussian consequence of the worthlessness of the deposite, and indeed of the non-existence of any

I will make no comment upon this deduction for attempt to controvert any further either the facts or inferences of Commodore Mervine, except by presenting the following extracts from letter written by Captain T. D. Lucas, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, dated the 11th instant:

"I have spent many years as a navigator in the Pacific ocean, and am well acquainted with its islands. On both the islands to which Captain Mervine alludes in his report, (New Nantucket and Jarvis,) and on one of which he says he made a futile attempt to land, I have made landings without difficulty. On both of these trian intervention in Italy. islands I have found large deposites of bird manure, usually called guano."

With respect to Jarvis island, Commodore Mervine says: "I presume that the statements in relation to this island are as devoid of truth | made, being absent. as those in relation to New Nantucket." Jarvis island was visited by Captain Turner, who built a house upon it in December, 1855, and on the 19th of February, 1856, by Captains Lucas and Lewis. These gentlemen found no difficulty in inding. Captain Turner's vessel laid at anchor some five days, and the island was surveyed. In confirmation of these statements. I would refer to affidavits, maps, &c., which are

on file at the Department of State, A large portion of the surface of this island was covered with guano from one to five feet deep, the value of which as a fertillizer, compared with the best of Peruvian, has been tested scientifically and agriculturally. On good soil, the result is in favor of the American guano, and in pure sand four-fold in its favor. This is so important a fact, that the farmers of our country and all feeling interested are invited to examine these results at the office of the company, and in the city of Brooklyn.

I have the honor to be yours, with respect, G. W. BENSON.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. - It has been asce aiued that the Administration is officially advised that the project of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the Central American question, has been agreed upon. A copy has been received, but its conents have not transpired. Mr. Dallas had full power given him on the subject, notwithstandng the statements to the contrary. Attorney General Cushing has decided that

oreign Consuls cannot intervene in the settle

ment of the estates of their countrymen dying in the United States, except in the way of surveillance or advice. They cannot exercise A treaty of friendship and commerce, con cluded between Siam and the United States, has been received at the State Department.

Dispatches from Mr. Dallas make no menmitted to bail. They had been summoned be-fore a Territoral court, and then arrested and to this Government, though the report is DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND .- Boston, September 18 .- Captain Dunn, of the barque Dragon, at Salem, from Padang, reports that on the passage from the Fegee Islands to Shanghae,

eptember 12, 1855, he saw an island not laid down in his chart, to the northward, distant five miles. Got a good observation, and made its position in lat. 8° 204, long. 167° 46' E. by the phronometer. It is a small sand island, with low bushes, six miles in circumference. It is inhabited, and surrounded by a coral reef, a mile from the shore, and can be seen fifteen miles from the masthead. The same afternoon, saw the Michaleff Group to the northward, as laid down in the chart.

contributed by him since June 15.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Sinking of American Ship Ocean Home—Seventy-

seven Lives Lost-The Crops in Ireland. The steamer Asia arrived at New York yesterlay morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 6th instant, three days later than by the

Atlantic. We received our files by this arrival last even-

ng. Commercially, the news is important; but politically, it is of no great moment. We make

up the following summary:
During the week of the sailing of the Asia, they had in England for the most part very fine weather, which had a depressing effect upon the breadstuff markets throughout the country.

England.—The Royal British Joint Stock Bank of London has failed. They have done a large business, having branches in other places. The company numbers three hundred stockholders, all individually liable to the extent of their means; and as the assets are very unsatisfactory, the failure will be the total ruin of all con-

The London Times says, that though the harvest has been abundant, there is no prospect of prices receding to a point injurious to agricultural interests. From the continent, the harvest

The American ships Ocean Home and the ricultural interest of our country. The de-tion, however, was but transitory. A nearer ing, off the Lizard. The former sank in twenty minutes, taking down seventy-seven passengers She was from Rotterdam, bound to New York

slightly damaged. Mr. Roebuck, M. P., has been lionizing a

Ireland .- The following is extracted from the state of decomposition, the vegetation and great number of birds hovering over it abundantly and applies to the state and prospects of the and applies to the state and prospects of the harvest in the northwestern counties of Ireland

"The harvest is now sufficiently advanced to give a pretty correct notion of the produce of the cereal crops. Wheat will be sadly deficient in the northern counties. The nearer it approached to maturity, the more apparent became the blighting effects which the moist atmoseffected, and that the flat surface of the island phere of the past summer had upon it. It may was some twenty-three feet above the level of be safely stated that the 80,000 additional acres which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant re-cently stated to be under this crop in Ireland, 'bird-lime" as identical, and we must so unas compared with last year, will not bring up derstand him. The former, however, is chiefly the produce of wheat to the superabur dance of that season. The few samples which sion of its great facts, as in this cheap and have appeared in the markets look very ill, and convenient volume. the crop is universally spoken of as wanting a third of an average yield.

"Oats, on the other hand, were never better. both in quantity and quality; and from the high price which they command, and the fact that this is the staple grain crop in Ulster, the farmers will, in all probability, have another profitable season from their cornfields. Potatoes will fall very short of last year's produce. The growth has ceased at too early a stage, so that, even taking it for granted that those now in the ground will keep good, which is still very doubtful, we should want a third or a fourth of last year's quantity. There were, however, more potatoes produced in 1855 in the north of Ireland than were required for the legitimate use to which they are usually applied; and large quantities were consumed by the cattle in spring of this year."

The managing committee are making energetic exertions to render the Dublin Crimean banquet worthy of the occasion. Circulars have been dispatched to almost every influential person in Ireland, with a view of obtaining support and pecuniary assistance. There are, it is calculated, about 4,000 soldiers on the Irish establishment, in possession of the Crimean

The Limerick Chronicle announces the death by drowning of Mr. James Barry, of Rockfield, a magistrate of the county, and one of the largest land agents in the south of Ireland. France.—The eashier of the Northern Rail-

road of France has absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of one million francs. It is rumored that several officers of the army have been arrested on suspicion of being co cerned in a plot for the restoration of the Or leans family. Spain.—The Cholera has disappeared from

parts of the country. The Cortes had been dissolved by a Royal decree, which was well received by the people. Six of the Madrid newspapers had been seized by the Government. Ministers have been appointed to Chili. Costa

Madrid, and but few cases remained in other

Rica, and Ecuador, but the Government does not intend to appoint a new minister to Mexico, and, it was reported, intends recalling the Ministers from Berlin and Washington.

Switzerland. — An insurrection had taken place in the canton of Neufchatel. The Royal-

ists, or Prussian party, seized Chateau, arrested

flag. The Federal party subsequently retook the town, and arrested Count Pourtalis, the insurgent leader. Twelve of the Prussian party Italy .- Italian affairs are still unsettled. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that a certain second note has been addressed by Na-

ples to France and England, of a more conciliatory nature. The Sardinian army is to be increased. Count Carons has addressed a note to the Sardinian Ministers of foreign Courts, declaring that this measure has been adopted solely in conse quence of the policy of Austria; and intimates. decidedly, that Sardinia will not tolerate Aus-

The difficulty between the American Vice Consul Ancona and the Austrian Colonel remains unadjusted, Mr. Cass, the American Minister, to whom application for redress had been

Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has issued a proclamation, declaring that as advices from the interior show the Indian war to be still raging, and the terms of service of the volunteers had expired, or would expire within six weeks, he therefore calls upon the citizens to organize two companies of mounted men.

CASE OF ASTHMA. The following letter from Hon. Myron Lawrence

f Belchertown, is valuable testimony in favor of the Ox

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Asthma. I was compelled to sit up one-third of the nights, without going to bed at all; and the rest of the time my sleep was interrupted by violent fits of coughing and great difficulty in breathing. In all my attendance upon our courts, I never went to hed in Northampton it twenty years, but twice, and then was compelled to g up. Now I lie in bed without difficulty, and sleep pro oundly. I took your medicine according to direction ance in the use of the remedy has removed all its troub ome consequences. The value of such a remedy is i Respectfully yours,
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state of ignorance as to what has occasioned

that civil war, so far as I can enlighten it. And

without caring to express any opinion as to the

merits of the case, I will simply state that it

appears by the report of the committee appointed by Congress (which is so voluminous that it

and that that Legislature passed a set of laws-

which establishes a system of tyranny, oppression, and despotism, that I have not known to

For example, no man is permitted to practic

law who does not first swear to support and

sustain the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Fugi-

tive Slave Law. 2. All persons are permitted

to vote, and every vote presumed to be good.

unless challenged; but if challenged, he shall

swear to support and sustain the same laws.

(This was intended to let in the Missouri voters

without challenging.) 3. No one is capable of

form a Constitution who does not also take the

same test oaths. 5. If any person shall speak,

write, assert, or maintain, that Slavery does no

legally exist in the Territory, and that the peo

ple have no right to hold slaves, or shall intro-duce into the Territory, or print, publish, write,

or circulate, or caused to be introduced, written

printed, published, or circulated, in the Terr

ory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, c circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in the Territory, he shall

be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not

less than two years; and, finally, no person

who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves

juror in the trial of any prosecution for any

Upon this I have but two remarks to make.

The first is, that if the North propose to exclude

the South from taking their slaves into the Ter-

anced by the South refusing to the persons of

the North to take their opinions and freedom

this State were to pass any law obnoxious to a

no man should have the privilege of voting, or

to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than

two years, and that he should have neither law-

demanding his expulsion. [Loud and long

speculations as to who is to be elected, but, judging from the past, I should think this State would be most likely to vote for the man that

she has always repudiated her own children -

Clay, Harrison, Taylor, and Scott—for such men as Van Buren, Polk, Cass, and Pierce; and she

has never failed to be cheated yet; but no mat-

ter who is to be elected, or who defeated, the

interests of the entire country, and leave the responsibility to those who choose to cast their

votes for either of the other candidates. One

thing, however, I will say—that whilst we may

change from Democracy.
With regard to the frequent threats of dis-

union, let me say, the Union is in no danger of

force, which the strong arm of the General

and cross-road politicians have no power to

dissolve, and there is now, and always will be,

Loud, vociferous, and protracted cheers.

ported at Charleston on Sunday.

ritory with them, the account is pretty well bal-

iolation of the provisions of these laws.

olding any office in the Tecritory who does not

e paralleled in ancient or modern history.

a full copy of which I have in my possession-

POLITICAL WORLD. MR. BOTTS, OF VIRGINIA, ON FREMONT, KANSAS, AND THE UNION.

From a full report, in the New York Herald will never fall into the hands of nor be seen by of September 14th, of a speech delivered in the people) to take testimony in Kansas, that August, by Mr. Botts, to a great Whig meet the Legislature of that Territory was elected by several thousand Missourians, who went over ing in Richmond, Virginia, we make the following extract, which will be read with deep with their wagons, tents, provisions, and arms, and took possession of the polls at the point of the bowie-knife and mouth of the revolver;

How is it in regard to Fremont? He is an untried and unknown adventurer in the politi cal field. If he has the first qualification of a statesman, it is not known, or pretended, by his warmest supporters. We have had many experiments in the manufacture of Presidents of late years, none of which have succeeded well. We have had men selected for an office not only requiring the highest order of ability and the largest amount of experience, of known established character and principles-men firmness and decision of character, who could rely upon their own knowledge and judgment of men and things, taken sometimes from the camp and sometimes from a county court bar. We holding any office in the Territory who does not have had men put up for this high office for no better reason than that "nobody couldn't say pable of voting for or against a Convention to nothing again 'em, no how, because they won' to be found upon record, nowhar," and all such experiments have proved miserable abortions and failures, that have only served to plunge the country into trouble and difficulty. But o all the experiments yet made in this line, I re gard that of nominating Fremont as the wildest and most insane yet attempted; and to add another insuperable objection to his election, it will be purely and simply of a sectional character, yet not more so than Buchanan's: first, because I think it quite likely Fremont will get as many Southern electoral votes as Buchanan will get in the North-but, chiefly, because Buchanan is the representative of a party that chooses to carry on the battle exclusively on a Southern sectional issue, whilst Fremont is the in the Territory, shall be qualified to sit as a representative of a party that takes the oppo site side of that sectional issue. They are therefore, both sectional, and one as much so as the other. And it does appear to me to be impossible to sectionalize the South, as the nocrats propose, without at the same time and in the same way sectionalizing the North also. We propose to avoid both, and steer between them, as we would between Scylla and of thought and speech into the Territory with Charybdis, and rally upon the man who repre sents the national party on great national issues. [Tremendous cheering.] The man has large portion, or a majority of the people—such, not yet drawn his breath, who, if placed in for example, as a Temperance law, or any other, the Presidential chair, would dare to interfere I care not what—and should then declare that with the institution of Slavery as it exists i the States; they all oppose its extension, but holding office, who would not first swear to susnone are for disturbing it where it exists. It tain and support that law; and if any man was but the other day, that in the Senate of the United States, John P. Hale, one of the King law, or the right to pass it, he should be subject

"The doctrine which has been proclaimed by the men about whom I know anything, en- | yer to defend nor person to try him, who would | gaged in the Anti-Slavery enterprise of the North, has always been that they disclaimed and denied, utterly, the purpose, the desire, or

Bees in the hive, said:

the power, to interfere with Slavery in any you submit or resist? I leave that question to State where it exists. The most ultra of them, be decided by my friends Stearns & Brummel. in the first national meeting they ever held as extensive whisky manufacturers, sitting immediately before him) - [excessive laughter and a Convention, utterly disclaimed it." cheers.] For myself, as I am determined not to No, sir; the only danger to which Slavery is exposed is from making its escape into the free States; and that is to be avoided only by exit, I forbear to say what, under such circumstances, I would do, but leave it to those who cessive vigilance on the part of the owners, and know me to guess. But these are the laws that, on motion of Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, were by the punishment of those who entice them off, when apprehended. This property must be repealed in the Senate, by a vote of forty to three. They then kicked the plank of Squatter guarded in that respect as best you can-as you guard your other property from a Northern bur-glar or incendiary—neither the General Gov-ernment nor the Union is responsible for it. Sovereignty from the Cincinnati Platform, after Nor will abusive and intemperate language, or threats of separation from the North, prove a remedy for the evil. A burglar from the North choose now, in the presence of a Southern audinters my neighbor's dwelling, and carries off ence, to repeat my entire and absolute condemhis jewelry and plate. You do not charge it upon the entire Northern population, and hold them responsible for the larceny, and threaten nation of the attack made upon the Senator from Massachusetts. If Mr. Brooks had thought proper to resent the language of Mr. Sumner by to dissolve the Union because his property is not found and restored; all you can demand is, that when the rogue is detected, you shall him a challenge, I should never have found it ne but I approve neither of the time, place, manner, nor circumstance, attending the assault. I have entices my slave to accompany him to the North, and immediately a hue and cry is raised against no doubt at all, from what I have heard from the entire Northern population, and nothing but the friends of Mr. Brooks, that he is a highthreats of disunion greet our ears until the case minded and gallant man in his general deportis worn threadbare and forgotten. I have seen ment, but has, in a moment of impetuosity and excitement, been led to commit an act which two cases of kiddnapping, or stealing negroes, reported as being brought to the notice of our his own better judgment will condemn as he courts, within the last week-one from North Carclina, and the other from the District of Colum. grows older and more reflective, and that the and fraternal concord; and because, ompliments he has received from his warmbia. Why not hold all the people of the State of North Carolina and of the District of Columhearted, enthusiastic; but injudicious friends, in the South, and the taunts and abuse heaped bia in like manner responsible for the guilt of upon him at the North, have served to bewilde the offenders, and separate yourselves from them and mislead his judgment in much that has also? There are good and bad men in all com-munities; but I have no idea of holding the transpired since, as it was well calculated to do. But let me say here, once for all, that he knows good men responsible for the misdeeds of the little of me who supposes that I could be induced wicked. There are good men in the North, and to make a sectional matter of a private quarrel the proportion is just as large as it is in the South; and I will not justify this indiscriminate, wholesale slander of the North, nor give between any Northern and Southern gentlemen. Geographically or politically, I know no difference between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Sumner. I countenance to the demoniac cry of party, to dishave no more political sympathy for a Southern solve the Union, whenever we hear of a runnullifier and secessionist, than I have for a away slave making his escape to the North. Murders, kidnapping, robberies, arsons, and running off of slaves, will occur as long as men Northern Abolitionist. I am a citizen of Virginia, holding attachments to my native land; but when I get beyond the limits of Virginia, exist and slaves are within their reach, and no know no difference between the citizens of the laws, human or divine, will prevent them. They different States; I am equally interested in and must be punished according to law when the guilty parties are detected; and that, with propassured, that no nullifying, seceding Demer caution and vigilance, is your only remedyocrat, and no Democrat of any other description. dissolve the Union, and there would be fifty can be allowed to make an issue for me, that is cases for one now under the Constitution. But it is said the election of Fremont will be just ground for a dissolution of the Union; and it Nor will I permit the personal quarrels of has been charged that Mr. Fillmore has said, anybody to raise a sectional issue for me. in one of his speeches, that "his election would not and ought not to be submitted to by the my own brother had acted as Mr. Brooks did, (in the discharge of a solemn public duty, whatever might have been my personal feelings,) South." I must do Mr. Fillmore the justice to say that I do not understand him to have said I should have voted for his expulsion, and, as I any such thing; and I must do myself the jussaid before, I choose to say so here, because I tice to say, that if he had uttered a sentiment said so in the North, before Northern and so repugnant to the Constitution and the Union. Southern delegates in the National Council of and to every principle of conservatism, and subthe American party, while opposing the pas-sage of a resolution offered by a committee mission to the popular will, when constitution

[Great cheering.] Now, I do not mean to say that Mr. Fremont. if elected, will do nothing to cause or justify a dissolution of the Union; but what I do say is, that his election by the people, lawfully and constitutionally expressed, furnishes no ground for a dissolution, and he is insane who contemplates any such thing; and I will say more-I will say it furnishes no just ground of complaint be benefited, we cannot be worsted by any to the Democracy, as they first made the issue by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and have ever since pressed the issue by their attempts to keep every other question than that tempts to keep every other question than that of Slavery out of the canvass, and by their constant additional deliverage of the context of Slavery out of the canvass, and by their constant and deliverage of the context of the conte stant and daily efforts to sectionalize the entire South on this sectional issue; and if they start | Government will always be able to put down; the game, and are beaten at it, what right have and the other is, by a Convention of the State they to complain? We may complain, and that adopted the Constitution, and framed the hold them responsible for it, as we should; but Government of their choice. Newspaper editors their lips will be sealed. They should have known their strength better before they challenged and defied their adversaries to the com- good sound sense enough among the conbat, at which they will, in all likelihood, be that there is no danger of its restoration. things exists there that is disgraceful to this Administration, and disgraceful to us as a civil ized and enlightened people. A civil war is raging in that Territory, that nothing can excuse this Administration for not arresting. I care not for the detraction and misrepresenta-

ally and lawfully expressed, that I would not

now occupy this stand in support of his election. [Cheers.] What I understand Mr. Fill-

more as having said, was this: "That if the

principle was carried out by Mr. Fremont or

the Republican party, of excluding every South-

ern man from having any participation in gov-

ernment, if the same rule was to be observed

in the appointment of his Cabinet council, for-

eign ministers, judges, and administrative offi-

cers, that the South eught not to submit."

DOUGLAS DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR AT THE SOUTH.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 11. What have we seen? The Territorial Legislature of Kansas pass laws, admitting and protecting Slavery, and, therefore, obnoxious to And what is the course of Mr. Douglas and other Democratic leaders in Conress? Six years ago, when, under the same rinciple of "popular sovereignty," Abolitionism n California excluded the South from that magafficent domain, and she protested against it, the leaders of the Democratic party sustained

the principle, and sanctioned our seclusion. What, we repeat, is their course, when the eople of Kansas, acting under the same doctrine, pass laws protecting Slavery? Mr. Douglas comes forward with his "Pacification bill"-a bill which, in the teeth of "popular sovereignty," in the teeth of the Nebraska bill itself, repealed whole statutes of the Territorial Legislature. And this measure, so flagrant in its violation of the just-uttered pledges of the Democratic party-this measure, reviving "Congresonal intervention," and repealing the laws of a Pro-Slavery Territorial Legislature, actually passes the United States Senate by the vote of the Democratic party and of Southern Sena-

There is a still lower deep, with an effrontery beyond conception. Mr. Douglas, in his late peech, even vaunts that the Democratic Senaors were willing to repeal the obnoxious laws, while the Free-Soilers resisted it for political ffect. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, "out-Herods" all, by invoking Executive intervention, to strangle "judge and jury," for the escape of Abolition malefactors in Kansas!

Can betrayal of principle go further? What is this doctrine of popular sovereignty, that to-day repudiates Congressional intervention, and to-morrow invites it—that makes the courts of the United States the sole arbiter, yet calls upon an abolitionized Congress and the President to trample upon them? Popular sovereignty for California, and popular sovereignty for Kansas, are very different things. It is to be landed and upheld when it excludes Slavery, but to be repudiated when it admits Slavery. Congressional intervention, on the other hand, is to be repudiated when invoked to protect Slavery in that I think right, and to oppose him there in organization of a numerous and highly respect-California, but to be fostered when invoked to crush it in Kansas! The Compromise of 1850 ties. My object will be to be true to the counis to be kept when it defrauds the South, but to try and its interests, knowing no other pole-land of Liberty, free white men are denied all the rights of freemen, and cannot even yote for be violated when it benefits her. Such is the star as the guide of my conduct.

last warning specimen of National Democratic And it is expected of the people of this State, them. The next is—suppose the authorities of that they will shout hosannas at the heels of a now taken such a direction, and the divisions party which stands ready so to insultand trample and distractions in our country have become on them? Shall we cringe and fawn about a party which, by its recents acts, assures us in what contemptible esteem it holds its own principles and our rights? Shall we, despite the men that stand by the country, and oppose any experience of California and those demonstrations, still praise the glorious doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," and look to the Democratic party to enforce it faithfully? One thing is certain. The Democratic party in Washington are ready to abandon it. Northern Democrats quail before the pressure of an overwhelming sentiment at home-while Southern Democrats, as pefore, are found ready to sacrifice principlesacrifice the South—that Abolition may be appeased, and a spoils-dispensing party be led to triumph.

> A GLEAM OF COMMON SENSE FROM THE SOUTH.

Dissolution of the Union to be Postponed.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Sept. 10. When a journal like the Richmond Enquirer assumes to itself the right to speak authoritatively for the whole South, it becomes the duty of such Southern members of the Confederacy having first made Mr. Buchanan square himself as repudiate all ideas of disunion to declare to it. I have one word to say in regard to the their fealty to the articles of confederation in Brooks affair, and it is only because I have re- language which cannot be mistaken. So far as ferred to it before a Northern audience, that I respects the integrity of the Federal bond, it matters not who is elected President -- Maryland will stand by the Union. She has her preferences, and will indicate them by her vote; but if the statesman whom she regards most worthy of being chosen Chief-Magistrate should unfortunately be supplanted by a more popular candidate, she will imitate the example property returned and the guilty party cessary to express any opinion upon the subject, of that fine old English Admiral, Blake, who

yet felt it to be his duty to serve his country, no matter who held the reins of Government. Maryland will stand firmly by the Union. Not that her citizens are insensible to the perils by which it is encompassed, but because, as a member of the Confederacy, whatever power she possesses may still be exerted to promote the ends of good government, and re-establish peace when once the South separates from the North, the process of disintegration between the several States will have commenced, and will continue until each State, for some real or imagin ary offence, sets up a Republic of its own, with its petty fortalices, its insignificant navy, its corporal's guard of an army, and with all those gnawing jealousies which are the consequences

of rivalry among petty sovereignties. Moreover, separation involves the abandonment of nationality—a rending asunder of that glorious flag which now commands respect on every sea, and is a signal of protection to a commerce which girdles the world with wealthy argosies. What nation which now stands in awe of the United States would care to do homage to any of the petty Republics of a once

glorious Confederacy? It is not folly, but sheer midsummer madness. equally sympathize with all; and of one thing to talk of separating from a Confederacy, which in union is all powerful, to become as distinct Governments the scorn and contempt of the whole civilized world. Mark further what folo widen the breach between the North and the lows. The Government of the United States, during the pressure of the Mexican war, re quired a loan. It was taken at once, and at a high premium. Recently, the State of Virginia by merely threatening disunion, found her bonds saleable in foreign markets; and if she was capable of carrying out her threat, they would not command purchasers at any price.

But is the Enquirer, while hurling its denun ciations against all who differ from it in opin ion, quite certain that it speaks the sentiment of Virginia? There is a hardy transmontane population within the limits of that State, which notwithstanding the fierce pugnacity displayed continued applause.] I will indulge in no speculations as to who is to be elected, but, judging from the past, I should think this State which the Enquirer preaches. If any secession s most certain to impose a cheat upon her, as at all takes place, it will be the secession of Western Virginia from the seaboard counties-

but not from the Union. Carolina fire-eaters have pointed out, in magniloquent sentences, the admirable capabilities of the South for carrying on a defensive war path of duty is plain before me, and I shall pursue it. I shall support the man that will They have shown how batteries, placed in this pass, and rifles bristling on that hillside, could represent my principles, and that in my best judgment will most advance the general great work destruction on an advancing foe. Col. Brooks has, moreover, advised, in the event of Fremont's election, that a gallant army of Southerners, equipped with bowie-knife and revolver, shall march in grim procession to Washington, and seize upon the Government archives and treasury.

Our impulsive neighbor of the Enquirer straightway blows a bugle blast, and raises the war-cry of the old Covenanters, "To your tents, O Israel." But neither the defensive capacity of the Southern States, nor the tempt ing suggestion of Col. Brooks, nor "the windy aspirations of forced breath" of the Richmond Enquirer, can stimulate a patriotic people proud of their national renown, glorying i their national prosperity, reverencing their na-tion's destiny, and sensible of the power which that nationality insures, to sally forth on so Quixotic an expedition, or even attempt to of the future, by an act which would entail upon their posterity a more bitter destiny than that which befel the children of Adam under

the weight of the primeval curse. It is confidently asserted by the Democracy that their great strength lies at the South, and accordingly they claim for Mr. Buchanan ever Southern State. We do not care to wake them ust yet from so pleasant yet delusive a dream, ough we can assure them it was not an "angel's whisper" which made their slumbers joyous with such tidings. Still, conceding the altar of the Union, worshipping at no other for the sake of the argument—that the South shrine than the shrine of the Constitution, and is largely Democratic, we would respectfully ask, fighting under no other flag than the stars and How then is it possible for the South to refuse implicit obedience to the rule of any President legally elected, when we know that it is a car inal principle with the Democracy, that "the

those of the east in check. mont's election. Sustained by these and the Maryland will not, for disloyalty is a word not to be found in her political vocabulary. As a policy of our next President is not likely to fail border slave State, Maryland has suffered more from the opposition of those who make such largely from the aggressions of Abolitionists | wry faces at the prospect of his elevation. than any of her Southern sisters; but these grievances, serious as they are, would be aggravated tenfold by a dissolution of the Union. The respect which a large majority of the people of the North now have for the Compromises acorporated into the Federal compact, restrain them at this time from countenancing any active interference with that species of propery in the Southern States, the secure posse f which is guarantied by the Fugitive Slave aw, and reaffirmed still more firmly by the Compromises of 1850; but let the Constitution once abrogated, and who shall say to what lengths many of those men would go, who now consider themselves bound by the obligations

LETTER FROM SENATOR CLAYTON.

it imposes?

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: GENTLEMEN: I have felt much reluctance in addressing the public by a letter in regard to the party politics of the day. I desired not to be suspected of parading my own opinions, the owner of 200 slaves, who is an open and arbe suspected of parading my own opinions, with the expectation of influencing those of others. But these opinions have been made the subject of conjecture and doubt in a portion of the public press, and simple justice to him the especial privilege of talking as he pleas-myself requires that the course I have deter-ed." mined to pursue in regard to Presidential candidates should be plainly understood. By publishing these few lines you will not only do me The natural conclusion seems to be, that the this justice, but relieve me from a burdensome | politicians of the South have been for many correspondence with personal friends, who have quired, and who have a right to know, my

determination.

I am too much out of health to become the

that refuse to do so. During the small remainder of the days which I have to devote to the public service, I will live, hoping nothing personally from the smiles, and fearing nothing from the frowns, of parties or party men, because I believe I can thus best serve the interests of the country. I forbear to comment now upon the causes which led to the destruction of the great national party to which I adhered with unfaltering fidelity while it existed. I watched over its cradle, and I have followed add, that I have been so long in the public councils, that I see no necessity of pinning my to the feelings produced on reading the preamble faith and pledging my future course upon the policy to be adopted by any of the distinguish-

ed gentlemen who are Presidential candidates, for each of whom I trust I feel and desire to express all proper respect. I shall be a candidate for no public honors or favors that any of them can bestow. If the position I have thus assumed be deemed by any one liable to objection, as novel or unprecedented, I have now only to add, in defence of it, that the condition of the country is at this time of the same character, and, as I humbly think, requires it at my hands. To the kind friends whose partiality has upheld me through a long course of service in the councils of the nation, it will hardly be necessary for me to say that I can never prove an apostate to our ancient principles and professions, and that I shall still entertain for them the same sentiments of personal regard and gratitude which have never failed to extent me and which I truet I have always. express all proper respect. I shall be a canregard and gratitude which have never failed to actuate me, and which I trust I have always manifested towards them, when I had an oppor tunity of doing so. There is a great difference n our relative positions at this period. While they are at perfect liberty to take such course n the Presidential struggle as to their better judgment may seem proper, they will, with all their ancient charity for me, readily appreciate the reluctance, nay, the loathing, with which, at my time of life and in the present aspect of our national affairs, I should reappear in the Senate next winter, reeking from a political struggle violent as that by which our country is now convulsed. No one of the candidates who

that is right in my judgment, and no one of

ought to expect no other course at my hands.

espect and regard, your obedient servant,

WHAT THE SENATE WILL BE.

The Senate of the United States, the great

bstacle to the success of the recent movement

dovernment, will exhibit a more encouraging

with the administration of President Fremont.

chanan party in that body, and will soon prac-

to their Presidential predilections, stand thus:

For Buchanan - - - - - - - - 37

For Fremont ----- 7

The following is a list of Senators, whose erms will expire March 4th, 1857:

Hamlin, Maine, (Fremont,) to be succeeded

Foot, Vermont, (Fremont,) to be succeeded

Sumner, Massachusetts, (Fremont,) to be suc

ceeded by a Fremonter.

James, Rhode Island, (Buchanan,) to be

Toucey, Connecticut, (Buchanan,) to be suc-

Fish, New York, (Fremont,) to be succeeded

Thompson, New Jersey, (Buchanan,) to b

ncceeded by a Fremonter.

Brodhead, Pennsylvania, (Buchanan,) to be

Pratt, Maryland, (Buchanan,) to be succeeded

Adams, Mississippi, (Fillmore,) to be succeeded by Jefferson Davis, (Buchanan.)

Jones, Tennessee, (Buchanan,) to be succeed

Cass, Michigan, (Buchanan,) to be succeeded

Bright, Indiana, (Buchanan,) to be succeeded

Geyer, Missouri, (Buchanan,) to be succeeded

Mallory, Florida, (Buchanan,) to be succeeded

Rusk, Texas, (Buchanan,) to be succeeded

Dodge, Wisconsin, (Buchanan,) to be suc-

Weller, California, (Buchanan,) to be suc-

For Buchanan - - - - 29

For Fremont - - - - - 25

For Fillmore - - - - 8

ucceeded by a Fremonter.

Bayard, Delaware, (Buchanan,) doubtful.

Mason, Virginia, (Buchanan,) re-elected.

Wade, Ohio, (Fremont,) re-elected.

Delaware, September 10, 1856.

tically destroy its predominance.

ov a Fremonter.

by a Fremonter.

v a Fremonter.

acceeded by a Fremonter.

Kennedy, Fillmore.

ad by a Buchanier.

ov a Fremonter.

y Thomas H. Benton

v Maxwell. (Buchanan.)

eeded by a Fremonter.

eded by Dixon, a Fremonter.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

cherish the memory of an honored and virtuous ancestry. And I ask every one of you now present, ere eight and forty hours pass over your heads, to turn to that act—fread that preamble; and if you are Pennsylvaniaus, the blood will stir and prompt you to your duty. There are arguments in that document far surpassing anything the my poor ability could advance on the subject, and there I will now give the preamble to which Mr. Webster so eloquently alluded: may be selected by my countrymen for the Presidency has a right to ask of me more than an honest support of his Administration in all

them shall receive less. Governed by the same principle, I will oppose any of them in every act of his that I think wrong, and he I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of great

the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom severy good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thraldom, to which we ourselves were tyran-inically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire why in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion.

"It is sufficient to know that all are the work of an Almighty hand. We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexion different from ours, and from each other; from whence we may reasonably, as well as religiously, infer that He who placed them in their various situations hath extended equally his care and protection to all; and it becometh not us to counteract his mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step toward universal civilization, by removing as much as possible the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the Kings of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. We aned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of one gratiude.

"And whereas the condition of those persons who for our gratiude.
"And whereas the condition of those persons who have herotofore been denominated negro and mulato slaves has been attended with circumstances which not for the purification and reform of the National aspect in the Congress which will co-operate The healthful process of thinning out has already begun to tell upon the ranks of the Bu-In consequence of vacancies, the Senate now onsists of fifty-nine members, who, according

"And whereas the condition of mose persons we have herefore been denominated negro and mula laves has been attended with circumstances which multy deprived them of the common blessings which nature they were entitled to, but has cast them into the cepest afflictions, by an unnatural separation and safe unsband and wife from each other, and from their clauses and the condition and wife the condition of the condition and safe unsband and wife from each other, and from their clauses. nushand and write from each other, and from their circum-an injury the greatness of which can only be cheived by supposing that we were in the same unhalasse: In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily numstanced, and who have no prospect before the whereon they may rest their sorrows and their hope ave no reasonable inducement to render their o society, which they otherwise might; and, rateful commemoration of our own happy delirom that state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain: Therefore, But tenacted, &c."

Then follows the act which gradually emanipated the slaves held in bondage in Pennsyl ania—a noble deed, worthy the noble patriots who performed it, and worthy to be had in ever asting remembrance by every true son of that bilanthropic and patriotic State, founded by

A recurrence to the great deeds of our fathers increases our veneration for them, and should them for treason. incite us to emulate their example. Is there a lt will be recol son of Pennsylvania who does not feel the kindlings of a patriotic pride, when he calls to remembrance the noble example set us by Frankmembrance the noble example set us by Frankmenced by Mr. Polk, Pennsylvania, thro in and his coadjutors? Is there one son of that reat free State who does not rejoice that there s not the footprint of a slave upon its soil? If, hen, the contemplation of the act which bid the oondmen go free, and prohibited Slavery forever pleasure, can it be possible that any of her sons will lend their influence to establish such an institution in the plains of Kansas? Alas! alas! for our degeneracy. I cannot say that there are none such. The teachings and example of the patriots of the Revolution long continued to inluence and control the action of the people of our State: In 1818, 1819, and 1820, we same patriotic devotion to the pure and philan-thropic principles of our fathers; and the State, Weller, California, (Buchanan,) to be succeeded by a Fremonter.

There are at present three vacancies in the souri with a Constitution tolerating Slavery. Senatorial representation of Indiana, California, and Missouri, which, if filled, will add one to Representatives in Congress to resist the admission. the Fillmore and two to the Fremont Senators.
Thus, the Senate may be expected to stand, at the beginning of the Thirty-fifth Congress, as

twenty-three members of Congress then repre-senting Pennsylvania in this Hall, utterly refused to do what he can to restore quiet, and that is admission to Missouri with her slave Constitu-tion. Surrounded as they believed the Union to ful physician will first ascertain the cause of the admission to Missouri with her slave Constitu-

Letters revealing the existence of a Fremont party at the South are becoming numerous in the Northern papers. Verbal intelligence to the same effect is furnished by Southern gentlemen travelling North. Here is a case of the

N. Y. Evening Post.

FREMONT AT THE SOUTH.

"An intelligent gentleman from Mississippi

but that they dare not make an organized move-

nent, to give force to their sentiments, as the

dominant opinion is fiendishly intolerant. He

dent advocate of the election of Frement; his

It is gratifying to find so many slaveholders

years past steadily misrepresenting its interests

and feelings. The planters and other slaveholders are, as a class, much more liberal than their Representatives in Congress, and, being gener-

On a former occasion, in this House, I showed,

t was not their intention or purpose to permit

In my own State, (Pennsylvania,) the noble band of patriots who then controlled its desti-

nies were not content with giving expression to

ber, 1844, in which he discussed the policy o

admitting Texas into the Union, and eloquently

alluded to the policy of Pennsylvania:

their policy.

has for some days past been in this city, who is a warm Fremonter, manifesting an interest A gentleman who was a member of Congress is a warm Fremonter, manifesting an interest at that time, (the venerable Dr. Darlington,) in the election that would warm the bosoms and stiffen the upper lips of some of the faint-graphic description of the scene presented on the the act. and stiffen the upper lips of some of the faint-hearted of the North. He says that the men of the South who favor Fremont are numerous, give a few extracts: final passage of the Missouri Compromise. I will

South wanted it, and then they took that too.

active partisan of any candidate for the Presidency, even were I anxious to be such. But the truth is, I have long since resolved to be the partisan of no man, to follow the conscientions convictions of my own judgment alone, and, no matter which of the candidates may be successful, to support him in the Senate in all that I think right, and to oppose him there in all that I think wrong, untrammelled by party ties. My object will be to be true to the country and its interests, knowing no other polestar as the guide of my conduct.

While the Whip party was in existence as a national organization, after the straitest sect of that party I lived a Whig. But parties have now taken such a direction, and the divisions and distractions in our country have become so alarming, that I no longer feel myself at liberty to follow the dictates of sects or factions. I will, at a moment's notice, help any set of men that stand by the country, and oppose any

by reference to the speeches and to the acts of the patriots who founded this Government, that "Of the twenty-three Representatives of Pennsylvania, at that day, the following named twenty-one resisted the extension of Slavery into Missouri and all free territory, on any pretext or compromise whatever:

"Messrs. Boden, Darlington, Dennison, Edwards, Porrest, Gross, Hemphill, Hibshman, Heister, Hostetter, Maclay, Marchand, R. Moore, S. Moore, Murray, Patterson, Philson, Rogers, Sergeant, and Tarr." Slavery to spread over the Territories of the country. I will not, on this occasion, do more than say that, in permitting Slavery to spread beyond the limits to which it was confined by the fathers of the Republic, we have widely departed from

vived that Compromise which was to live forever. What anguish his noble heart must have felt, What anguish his noble heart must have felt, domestic institutions; and set about doing so a when he learned of the consummation of that Topeka, and formed a Free State Constitution unparalleled perfidy by which that Compromise | For this, G. W. Smith, Esq., a lawyer of long exits hearse. It did not fall by my hand, and I philanthropic sentiments, but they gave more subhave deeply mourned at its funeral. Let me stantial evidence of their philanthopy by abol-

"Every intelligent person is now aware that the noisy vaporings of the Slave Power down South is all sham, intended merely to scare the servite remnants of obsolete parties and squabbling factions in the North. The Slave Power is a unit, and tolerates no dissenting factions in its own dominions; but it encourages feeds and divisions elsewhere, the better to manage them. Yet, while the cunning oligarchy thus threatens, it knows full well-none can know it better—that the peculiar institution would not be safe one hour under the influences resulting from a dissolution of the Union. Why should it, so ing from a dissolution of the Union. Why should it, so long as it can wield at pleasure the physical energies of the free States?

On the 5th of April, 1820, the writer made this prediction:

Do those who appeal to us to vote for Mr. Bu-chanan claim that he will subserve any special "That preamble was the work of your fathers! they sleep in honored graves; there is not, I believe, one man living now who was engaged in that most righteous act There are words in that preamble fit to be read by all who inherit the blood—by all who bear the name—by all who or peculiar interest of Pennsylvania? No the Democracy, there is but one question now before the country. Tariffs, internal improvement systems, distribution of public lands, banks-all, all have dwindled into insignificance before the

> over the plains of Kansas, and thereby a new market be opened to the domestic slave trade. Governor Wise, of Virginia, in a recent speech, urged the peculiar claims of Mr. Buchanan upon the South, and declared, that if Mr. Buchanan's policy in relation to the Territories acquired from Mexico had been adopted, slaves would have increased three hundred per cent. in value. Has not the free labor of Pennsylvania already felt sufficiently the crushing influence of fifteen hundred millions of dollars invested in slave propert that she should lend her influence to add to its value, and consequently to the power of an inter est which already overshadows all others in the country, and which has always waged a bitter

> warfare against Pennsylvania interests? Mr. Chairman, it will not do to tell me that Mr. Buchanan will not observe the conditions upon which he was nominated. He has sworn fealty to the Cincinnati platform; and if he is an hor est and honorable man, he cannot do otherwise

han fulfil the conditions upon which he was nominated. We are appealed to in Pennsylvania to vote for James Buchanan, because he is a Pennsylvanian to the "manner born," and our State pride is ap pealed to. It will not do, gentlemen; the people f my State have some State pride, but will no be induced to vote for a man whose ambition eads him to forget what is due to his own State and his country. He has no claims upon any but those who approve of that wicked police which has caused the murders, arsons, and rob beries, in Kansas. He is bound to complete what Pierce began, and has no claims upon any man

who could not support Pierce or Douglas. With these facts before us, we are invited-nay urged-to vote for Mr. Buchanan, because, for sooth, he is a Pennsylvanian. I am fully aware that Mr. Buchanan was nomi

nated because it was supposed that he could carry Pennsylvania, and thereby save the party from that overwhelming defeat which it so richly merits at the hands of a betrayed and outraged people. But I would ask those who urge us to vote for him because he is a Pennsylvanian, ho they can expect us to do so, when he is pledged to pursue a policy—an infamous policy—that is not of Pennsylvania, but of Douglas and Atchi son. He has doffed his individuality, and no longer thinks or acts for himself. He is hereater to be the exponent of the Cincinnati platform and it is the exponent of the views and policy of Douglas and Atchison. The hemp placed about the necks of Governor Reeder and William Y Roberts, would scarcely set the easier because was nicely adjusted by a marshal appointed by their old Democratic friend and leader, James Buchanan, who, as President, was carrying out the Douglas policy, by "subduing" and hanging

It will be recollected that a few years since when we were about to acquire territory from menced by Mr. Polk, Pennsylvania, through he State Legislature, instructed her Senators and requested her Representatives to vote for the adoption of the "Wilmot Proviso," and to exclude Slavery from all territories which might be ac quired. I had the honor to have a seat in the Legislature in 1847, when those resolutions were passed, and I believe that there were but three dissenting votes in the Senate and House. Those resolutions were supported by Governor BIGLER, now United States Senator, John C. Knox, now one of the judges of the supreme court, and by other Democrats of less distinction. How can Pennsylvania, with this record, support this new dogma, which, if sustained in the election of Mr. Buchanan, will tarnish her fair escutcheon, and sadly mar the beauty of her historical record? It is not necessary for me to pursue this subject further than to say that Pennsylvania has clung to the policy of her patriotic leaders of revolutionary times.

Ever since the perpetration of that great crim

against the nation's peace—the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—the country, throughout its length and breadth, has been convulsed with excitement pernicious to its prosperity and hap piness. It should be the object of every patrio excitement, or the disease, and then will apply suitable remedies for its removal. He will,

Richmond Enquirer sound the charge; and, above all, will the popular heart of the South respond? Virginia dare not, for her western counties hold those of the east in check.

Richmond Enquirer sound the charge; and, and secessionists who, like Buchanan's Man constituency. I rejoice that I can thus speak of the representatives of my native State, who, on the representative state, who, on the representative state, who, on the representative state, who are the representative state, who are the representative state, who are the representative state, who ar to the twenty-one members of this House, and the sound of my voice—nay, scarcely an intelligent man in the whole country, but who knows refused to bow the knee to the black Baal of what is the remedy to be applied, which will re-America. Dissolution was then threatened, as it is now threatened, and by men from the same section, with this difference: we had no "weeping act. That is the remedy, and you all know it Jeremiahs" in our State then, prophesying, in dolorous notes, the ruin of the country, as we But they have not sufficient patriotism to raise have now. The people then stood firm, and them up to the performance of deeds so noble sustained their representatives in resisting the demands of Slavery. But they found a few Northern men with softened vertebræ who yielded, affairs. Wise men saw this from the beginning. and the Compromise was passed, and Missouri The object of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was admitted with her slave Constitution; and mise was to take away the barrier which prolatter kind mentioned by the Cincinnati Comthe North, for its share, was permitted to retain a wilderness for thirty-four years, until the
Kansas. The wicked pretence set up, that it was not to legislate Slavery into Kansas, or to legislate it out, and that the people should be left perfectly free" to adopt their own institutions. bore the impress of falsehood upon every line of

But the effects, the fruits of that bill-what are

they? Look at the report of your committee sent to Kansas to investigate the election frauds. What a revelation is there for my countrymen!—what a revelation is there for my country men! The parallel to the atrocities committee denients. It is the glory of the morphine in injunction of the Parker and legitle to the atrocities committee for my country men! The parallel to the atrocities committee for my country men! The parallel to the atrocities committee of every grade are committee are committee are cannot be found in th they? Look at the report of your committee sent Alabama; and as soon as they reach Kansas they become a part of the United States Mar shal's posse, and are placed upon the pay-roll They may commit what acts of violence they will, and there is no remedy. The United States troops can drive out bodies of Free State men, and can prevent others from entering the Terri tory, but have no power over Marshal Donald-son's or Sheriff Jones's posses. Every intelligent man must see that the Kansas bill invited this very state of things. It was a deceptive invitation to the North and the South to send em grants into the Territory, and the strongest should be the winner of the prize. All Western Mis souri, with Atchison, Stringfellow, and their army of Border Ruffians, stood ready to overpowe the Free State actual settlers; and they did do it more than once, as is shown by the report of the

low professions of that bill of fraud, emigrated in considerable numbers—some from my district but more from my colleague's, [General Dick's; others from Ohio. Some of these, Barber, Brown and others, have been welcomed to inhospitable graves by the bloody hands of Border Ruffians Some are in prison under arrest for treason, be The patriotic writer of those extracts has sur- Kansas bill meant what it said; that is, that the should be left perfectly free to adopt their own ANOE,] is now in the "chain-gang," under the guard of the United States troops. Another Penn ylvanian, W. Y. Roberts, Esq., with whom I had e pleasure of serving in our State Legislature and who was then one of the leading Democrat in that body, has been driven out of the Territory upon a charge of treason, for having take part in forming the Topeka Constitution.

Pennsylvanians, lured by the devices and hol-

Suppose that, through the wickedness, perverseness, or weakness of a pilot, he should use a chart by which he had steered a noble vesse into the most perilous position, among rocks and breakers, and that a storm having arisen, the vessel was in the greatest danger of being wrecked, and there was but one channel by which the vessel could be rescued, and brought back to an open Why should Pennsylvanians be expected to repuddate the noble principles and exalted virtues fused to tack, and declared that they would steer of their fathers? Their deeds and virtues have by the false chart, if the consequence should be embalmed their memories in the recollection of the loss of the vessel, what would you think of the patriotic and virtuous, and will hand down the proposition to throw the pilot overboard, re- Mr. Fremont's 3d Expedition, in 1846-'7, being their names, associated with the good and great tain the crew, and employ a new pilot, upon condition that he must pledge himself to use the same compass and the same chart, and that he must navigate the vessel in all particulars as the old pilot did?

What would you think of the wisdom of such a proposition? Would it not be wicked to so expose the ship and the lives of passengers? Yet that is precisely what you have done it throwing overboard Mr. Pierce, and in insistin that the proposed new pilot, Mr. Buchanan, sha not return to the point of departure, 36° 30', but must continue to steer by the Douglas and Stringfellow chart, if the consequence should be t loss of the ship, with all on board. If the Den ocratic party were alone the passengers, we might not complain at the wickedness of the determination.

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Lead and Metal SASHES made to order.

To Ground, Enamelled, Flock, Stained, Plate, Crown, German, and American Glass, wholesale and retail. As the Fillmore men of the South, unlike be with perils, they planted themselves immov their associates of the North, adopt their present course as the only mode in which they can taken by the founders of the Government, not to ably upon what they believed to be the position Three cheers were then heartily given for majority shall govern?" If that majority is possible, probe to the seat of the disease, and re the speaker, and the meeting adjourned about | found at the North during the coming election will the leaders of the South repudiate their Democratic principles, and forthwith rise in rebellion? Will Col. Brooks marshal his cohorts for an assault upon the Capitol? Will the There were three deaths by yellow fever re-

servative elements of the country, now engaged badly whipped; and they will richly deserve it, in their daily avocations in the workshop, in if they are. One word as to the restoration of the field, in the factories, and in every pursuit the Missouri Compromise: let me assure you of life, not heeding nor caring for the "wolf! wolf!" with which their ears have be-Democracy of the South (and they have the come familiarized, but who will, when occasion control of the South) will not have the effrontcalls for it, rise up in their mighty strength, and ery to ask it, and if they did, the North will not have the weakness to grant it. They know too malcontents, who make "night hideous" with well what they have gained by its repeal. Still, their yells of disunion; and let me tell them. you must expect, if you put so formidable a weapon in their hands on the eve of a Presithat when they attempt it for no better cause than it has yet been threatened, I, for one, will dential election, that they will use it to the best meet them at "Philippi," and on that field they advantage, and make all the capital out of it will find me kneeling at no other altar than They do desire to rebuke the spirit that disturbed that Compromise; and so do I, and hope it will be done by the election of Mr. Fillmore, who was also opposed to it; but they stripes of the United States. will restore that line never. In regard to the affairs of Kansas. I must say that a state of amid which Mr. Botts took his seat.]